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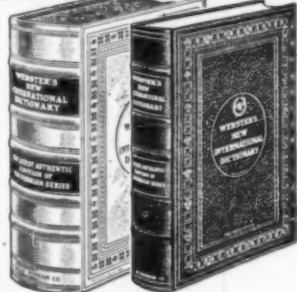
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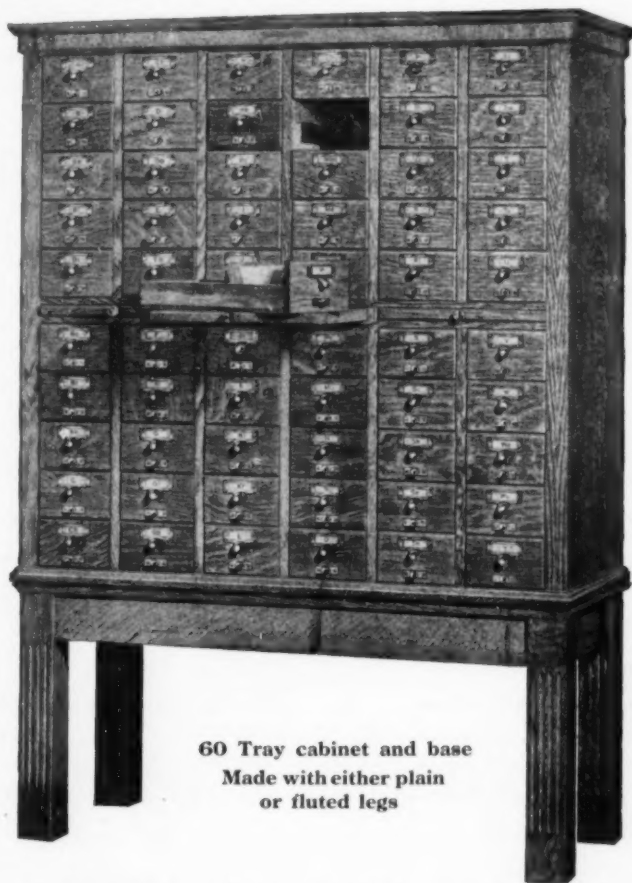
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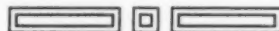
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 40

OCTOBER, 1915

No. 10

MUNICIPAL reference libraries and indeed special libraries in general find their chief function in furnishing information on specific subjects, in answer to questions put to them by their clientele, rather than in the usual library use of reference books by readers. For this purpose the co-ordination of these libraries is of especial importance, and an evidence of the success of association in this field is furnished by the organization last month at a meeting in the Municipal Reference Library in New York of a Manhattan district branch of the Special Libraries Association. By such co-ordination and through the help of such ancillary organizations as the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau there is developed a very wide field for procuring any needed information, often on subjects for which the answer may be found in the reference or special library itself, but also, quite as often perhaps, on subjects which demand special inquiry from experts. For instance, the New York Municipal Reference Library was asked not long since by a city department for information on the best paint or other protective covering for steel work embedded in concrete. Experience on this point is so recent that it might be difficult to find the information in books. In this case other city departments would be called upon for information; other municipal reference libraries or other special libraries might be asked for co-operation, or through the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau the knowledge and experience of the several professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology might be called upon. The periodical *Information*, issued from this office for library use, covers general rather than special information, but if its support develops it is not impossible that either in the periodical itself or through a series of special supplements in specific fields even such data may be put at the service of libraries in general.

Two interesting editorial discussions of the book market, which appeared in recent issues of *The Publishers' Weekly*, have been copied through the country and have given rise to some discussion. The first was an estimate of the total number of volumes published in or imported into this country per year, and was called out by the inquiry of a librarian. Confessedly there are no statistics really worth having that answer this question, but the editorial was a somewhat careful guess, based on consideration of different classes of books, which resulted in the estimate that possibly eighty million volumes make the book output per year in this country. The second discussion was one of specific interest to libraries, and estimated the potential book market, in this country of one hundred million people, at perhaps sixteen million book buyers, although it seriously questions whether there are 5,000,000 people in this country who ever bought a book, school or devotional books excepted. While there may be no definable relationship between book buyers, book borrowers, and book readers, it would be interesting to learn if any light can be thrown on the subject from library statistics. It might be worth while to have a summation of the number of borrowers registered in libraries throughout the country, and perhaps this calculation may yet be made. Whether the constituency of library borrowers is larger than that of book buyers cannot easily be determined, but doubtless both libraries and bookstores conduce to each other's welfare, each producing results for the other. Sixteen million buyers of eighty million books would give a purchasing result of five books a year, and we should be glad to know how these figures strike librarians of experience as well as book-sellers.

BOOK circulation is in more or less close relation with the number of borrowers and

of population, though there is no fixed or definite ratio. The total circulation in Greater New York in 1915 will substantially exceed 15,000,000 volumes, or more than three books per capita of population. In his *Atlantic* article last winter, Mr. George P. Brett spoke of the decreasing circulation of books in public libraries. To some extent this was true last year, though it was not universally the fact, and this year while some libraries show decreases, others show substantial gains in circulation for home use. But circulation is not the sole criterion of usefulness on the part of public libraries and, indeed, circulation may directly decrease by the increasing use of reference books within the library. Moreover circulation is a matter of quality as well as quantity, and, since serious books require more time for reading than novels and other light literature, it is quite possible that there may be more reading at home of library books although the library shows decreased circulation. All this illustrates how misleading library statistics may be in gauging the value of the work of any given library. It will not dampen the ardor of librarians in a good cause if the betterment of reading seems for the moment to show less numerical returns than under earlier conditions, when the proportion of fiction circulated was much larger than at the present time.

A CERTAIN publisher, otherwise in full accord with the library spirit, has made the unfortunate mistake of seeking to commit librarians to expressions of approval of a certain book by offering prizes for the best criticisms of the book from librarians, which means of course commendations that can be used for advertising purposes. It is scarcely probable that librarians of standing will commit themselves to such approval when it is drawn forth by money considerations. Whatever the quality of this particular book, it is quite contrary to the spirit of the library profession to act from such motives or with such ends in view. The purpose of the *A. L. A. Booklist* is to set

forth descriptively the character and quality of a book, condemning poor books by omission and silence rather than by direct criticism, and to lead libraries to base their uninfluenced judgment on such description. To go beyond this in the direction of commercial exploitation would be a serious mistake.

THE resignation of Mr. Theodore W. Koch from the Library of the University of Michigan, has called forth a remarkable testimonial from a large portion of the leading members of the faculty, in cordial appreciation of the great work he has done in the past eleven years in upbuilding and developing the University Library. Few men have retired from any place of work with such sweeping and cordial testimony of appreciation, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Koch, who has made his mark in almost every department of the library field, may find place worthy of his ability and experience after a rest of at least some months, which his arduous labors deserve and which the sabbatical year granted him should permit. Meantime, the university authorities in making choice of Mr. W. W. Bishop, superintendent of the reading room in the Library of Congress, as Mr. Koch's successor, have taken a wise course, though it is a national public which will regret the transfer of Mr. Bishop from a position which he has so acceptably filled.

BETTER late than never, we reprint in full the review of the history of co-operative cataloging by Mr. William Blease, to which we referred editorially in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. We had hoped before this to give this interesting summary, but special numbers and the crowd of material have hitherto prevented. We will not repeat our editorial comments on the article, but instead invite our readers to peruse it carefully, for to many newcomers in the profession it will give an interesting résumé of the pioneer work of the past.

QUESTIONABLE BOOKS*

By ETHEL R. SAWYER, *Director of the Training Class, Library Association of Portland, Oregon.*

To the free-born American, rampantly independent and vociferously guarding himself with that old blunderbuss volley of "personal rights" from any attempted invasion of his inalienable privilege of going to the dogs in his own way, anything that savors of supervision or censorship partakes of the inflammatory character of the proverbial red rag to his bovine majesty.

We of the sheltered life, protected in the cloistral quietude of the libraries, are not so far removed from the stir of humanity that the placid pool of our tranquillity is not occasionally disturbed by the ripples of this "American independence." Perhaps no moment more fraught with terror and blank despair comes to a desk assistant or a circulation chief than that in which she is confronted with an irate citizen demanding as a free-born (or naturalized) American and a payer of taxes in the city whose hired servant she is, by what authority she presumes to interpose any bars between him and the book of his passing desire. And he is right—he should know—for of such knowledge is born the beginnings of a sympathetic comprehension of the real purpose of the public library in the community, without which all soaring circulation statistics are but as sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal (symbol) of failure with no possibility behind them of true co-operation and mutual understanding between the public and the library employees.

It is really a great moment when we have the opportunity to speak individually to a borrower concerning the purpose of the library—and this matter of policy in the purchase and administration of questionable books is perhaps our most frequently recurring opportunity. Too often our policy is not clearly enough thought out in our own minds and then such an interview is fraught with fully as much benefit to ourselves as to the reader; for after the smoke of the conflict has passed away we find that

it has crystallized in our own minds, by reason of the necessity to stand and defend our conduct, the vague and floating nebulousness of ideas that we have been mistakenly designating as a policy. We may come out of that interview with our old ideas in rags and tatters, but we shall at least hold to the shreds of the convictions left us with a stronger grip and with a new or a clearer light on the matter in hand.

The questionability of books depends very largely, I suppose, upon the point of view of the questioner.

The student of literature questions their style and form and their place in the historical development of the art of literary expression. The bookdealer questions them as a commodity—will they sell? The average reader questions them from the point of view of usefulness and interest, which again shifts with each reader. The reformer and the student of society—from the point of view of their instructional value, truth to facts, information conveyed—questions raised and answered.

The public library has its own measure of questionability—the value of a book for library use, i.e., what are its educational or its recreational potentialities—these qualities being interpreted in their broadest, fullest meaning? On what bases then shall we build our policy of selection of books for library purposes?

There are at least four which it seems to me need constantly to be in our minds.

1. The business basis,—i.e., as administrators of public funds we must see that the public gets good value for its money—value from the point of view of the community at large. No public library has funds enough to buy all books and the selective office is therefore thrust upon us by the community itself. Whether or not we should ever feel justified in buying every book asked for if we had unlimited funds is a problem we are mercifully not at this time required to solve.

2. Professional basis. We have a cer-

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tain professional standing to maintain among other libraries. Certain book collections are not professionally "good form"; the best talent in the country has pronounced against them. Surely this should have some weight. We speak of the best medical practice, the best educational theories, the most expert engineering practice, and why not the most authoritative library standards of book selection?

3. Educational basis. We are a co-operative educational institution with the home and the school. We have to take over the work of the schools at a time when they leave the young person adrift in the very beginning of his literary life. We are the larger university. To many people this is the most important function of the library—its educational side. We must therefore include books for the student—ranging in development from the littlest child with his picture book to the gray-haired scholar who seeks our aid.

4. Moral basis. Sir Anthony Absolute said to Mrs Malaprop, "A circulating library in a town is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge." A well is a blessing unless the water is poisoned—when it becomes a menace. The library must keep its springs of knowledge free from the actually poisonous immoralities which sometimes taint our literature. Here comes perhaps the most difficult phase of our question and the one which we are inclined to think of first when we say "questionable books."

Bearing in mind these four finger-posts on the difficult road to selection, shall we try to apply these principles to some of our most troublesome classes?

1. Mediocre books, including among novels, all that class known as "harmless" and "old favorites." Here we find those "perfectly lovely" stories by M. J. Holmes, those "grand" books by Mrs Southworth, E. P. Roe's stories, so inanely noble and so impossibly pure—and will future librarians class here those "sweet" books of Mrs. Barclay, Harold Bell Wright and G. S. Porter? I wonder.

Professionally, these books and the innumerable brotherhood of mediocrities to which they belong, are taboo—not merely because they are old-fashioned but because they present false pictures of life in an in-

ferior manner and brazenly rely on securing entry into the home circle by loudly insisting in season and out of season that virtue is always flauntingly triumphant; and by posing as pillars of morality by ostentatiously supporting certain cherished traditions and conventional standards whose foundations seem to be rather obviously laid in the air. This is not necessarily to scout the standards and traditions but only to call attention to their insecurity if left to meet the strong winds of modern life on the bases upon which such writers build them. These are the prophets of commercialized virtue, the preachers of the doctrine that it pays to be good—not in increased self-development and the gold coin of character—but in dollars and cents and ducal coronets and the chance to gloat over the downfall of the wicked. They are the true sappers of mental vigor with their predigested plots, their bloodless characters, their nauseating sentimentality, their anemic untruths to life, which build up about the same mental type as we should expect to find physically developed by a steady diet of French pastry or sawdust.

Who can *think* on such mental pabulum? And if this world needs anything to-day it is a truce to the production of mental sheep and the cultivation of a race of people whose brains are developed above the cerebellum.

It is not always good policy, however, to set at once about putting these books out of your library if they are already in—that depends upon the temper of your public and the particular degree of fondness they have for these authors. A very good way of gradually alienating a proverbially fickle public from these old favorites is to retire them to the stacks—the books, not the public—or the office or somewhere out of sight and issue them only on request—wear them out and gradually retire them from your collection. This can be done with very little comment and almost no friction.

2. There was once an old lady of Delhi
Who refused to read Crockett's "Cleg
Kelly."

When they said "It's the fashion,"
She replied in a passion,
"I know it—so's Marie Corelli."

To which we might add her companions in the realm of sensationalism, Haggard,

Caine & Company. The questionability of these books lies in their abuse and exclusive use—the fact that the palate which has become accustomed to this sort of fare rarely can taste the flavor of a normally seasoned novel; it is like a diet of curry and spiced wine—or to change the figure, it is like watching the vivid rotating lights of a merry-go-round till you are blinded to the light of the stars. The nerves are keyed up to the cracking point and are kept there till their normal feeling becomes one of strain and tension—melodrama, tragedy, hair-breadth adventures and terrors, crime, either for its own sake or as a result of ill-balanced passions, all these elements carried to the *nth* power and insisted on to the screaming point make up the sum of the offenses of which we hold this class of book guilty. Hornung in his *Raffles* stories makes burglary really a stunning lark. They unquestionably do appeal to many readers and their appeal is legitimate up to a certain point, but it is the lack of balance which marks their questionableness. As pyrotechnic displays they are interesting and pleasantly exciting, but one whose eyes are constantly fixed on fireworks usually succeeds in getting a kink in his neck.

These books also, or at least many of them, the library might better reserve for issue if asked for, rather than include them among their selected volumes of open shelf books. This might be made a collection of those books that the library is willing to recommend for reading. The use of the open shelf for such a purpose may be open to question as constituting an unwarranted obtrusion upon the public of the librarian's own particular point of view, but on the other hand, provided no narrow personal bias is entertained and all books are adjudged fairly on their merits, what easier and less offensive way is there of directing the reading of those whose reading consists chiefly of whatever is offered. Buy the best books of this overstimulating variety and limit the number of titles. Preserve on file reviews of those books not purchased and sure to be demanded, so that readers who are inclined to criticise your conservatism may see that you are not relying on your own unsupported opinion. They seldom stop to read through the reviews, but it

gives them a feeling of confidence in your method and makes them realize that your aim is businesslike—best value for money expended.

3. Perhaps certain of the classics and the new and mushroom-like growth of books on sexology constitute one of our most persistent and delicate problems. Rabelais, Boccaccio, Fielding, Smollett, and others of the books which every large library must have on its shelves for the students of literature—are a source of much embarrassment to readers and assistants alike. My own feeling grows stronger and stronger that the library has no right and no ability to supervise effectively the reading of any adult man or woman to the extent of refusing him the use of such books as the library contains, provided he does not make himself obnoxious to others in his use of them—or for other very special reasons. I do feel, however, that readers should be protected from the misuse of these books, and that people who ask for them, not knowing their contents, should be advised as to the character of the book they are taking and thus be spared the shock of finding it out for themselves, often with much attendant unjust condemnation of the library. Many people who are beginning a course of reading for self-culture, and find these books on a list of recommended titles, as they almost invariably do, are not at all prepared for such literature, do not want it and are very grateful for a hint as to the nature of the book. This sort of supervision is a delicate matter to handle and should always be confined to as few people as possible—preferably to the librarian or to the head of a department. All inquirers for these titles should be referred to the office and there an explanation of the nature of the book can be given, if necessary, and a brief word or two should be added as to the reason for the library's policy of administering these books. The librarian soon learns to tell at a glance the people who know what they are getting and those who do not—and the taking of the borrower into the library's confidence on the matter of the supervision of circulation of these books almost invariably results in his departing unruffled by the necessary extra formality required and with an increased feeling of respect for the

library's attempt to protect its readers. In many cases difficulties are avoided by purchasing the expurgated editions which may be placed on the open shelves. There is an expurgated edition of "Tom Jones," Boccaccio's "Decameron," Rabelais, and selections of Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Sterne in R. M. Alden, "Readings in English prose of the eighteenth century." These are particularly good to use with high school students who are sent to the library for illustrative readings from these writers in connection with their literature work.

Of the books on sexology, I can say only that, personally, I feel we are defeating our purpose in purchasing them if we hide them away from the adolescent boy or girl for whom they are presumably bought. The average young person is shy about asking for such books and will probably go away to get his knowledge in some less desirable fashion unless we can make the best information easy of access to him. There have been many good books written on this subject within the last four or five years and my plan would be to buy carefully and then put the books within easy reach—restricting and supervising the issue of only such treatments of the subject as were not intended for young people.

Of course I realize that I am all this time skirting about the most difficult phase of this matter and the aspect of it which doubtless comes first to every librarian's mind, i.e. the novel, questionable because of its doubtful morality. I believe it the most difficult phase of the subject because of the varying significance to each person's mind of the word "immoral." I cannot hope to treat this subject in a more illuminating way than has been done by Miss Corinne Bacon in her admirable article, "What makes a novel immoral?" printed in *New York Libraries* for October, 1909, and with which you are doubtless familiar.

We have all had our bad moments in trying to show a borrower, and perhaps also to reconcile to ourselves, the difference between dealing in immorality, and the use of sin and its consequences as material for fiction. It is many times difficult to distinguish between the author's good purpose and his very bad taste or painfully inferior art. Hall Caine's "Woman thou gavest me"

was, we are assured, written with the highest moral purpose of showing us the danger spots in real life, but the embodiment of this purpose was so crude and distorted that it failed utterly to achieve the worthiness that could command a discriminating recognition. It bawled and shrieked and laid about it with a violent hammer, but was as void of reality and truth as any most creaking ghost from the old discarded property box of the most untrue-to-life romanticist—and, moreover, it was most immorally ugly. Truth and morality do not necessarily coincide with ugly and unpleasant facts, and although "all that glitters is not gold," nor does all gold glitter always, still brightness is inherent in gold as beauty is inherent in truth.

I should like to classify this kind of questionable book into three descending grades—the problem novel—the pathological study—the immoral book *per se*.

Let us begin with the least questionable—the problem novel, which is one of the varieties of the novel-with-a-purpose, concerning which Mr. F. M. Crawford in his little book "The novel" has much of a derogatory nature to say. The purpose-novel, as Mr. Crawford defines it, is (1) "a fraud" because the tacit understanding between buyer and seller at the purchase of a novel is that a work of fiction shall amuse and interest him, and if I do not distort his conception of the form of novel which is demanded by this definition, it must be a romance, a story; (2) "a failure in 999 cases out of 1000." As to the former statement I cannot agree unqualifiedly, since the fiction reader of to-day is quite as likely to be interested as not, in the so-called purpose novel. But his second contention states exactly my feeling on the subject—that by far the greatest number of them are failures—artistic failures and failures as any real contribution to the truths of life to which they purport to add. They are so often but hazily deciphered half-truths distorted by a myopic vision hastily and crudely fitted up with a second-hand pair of piquantly pessimistic blue glasses. Or they are the minute findings of a microscopic examination of a particular piece of dirt which are laid before us as a true and complete analysis of the composition of the earth. Their dan-

gerousness is twofold, (a) encouraging us in evading our own responsibility for our sufferings and disappointments by throwing the fault onto defective social arrangements. We are constantly trying to shift the burden of the responsibility of our own lack of happiness onto some one else's shoulders, instead of laying deep down in our own souls the foundations on which we can erect our truest, enduring happiness. (b) Failure to appreciate fully the power of suggestion. Stevenson says, "Some places speak distinctly. Certain dank gardens cry aloud for a murder; certain old houses demand to be haunted . . ." "The right kind of thing should fall out in the right kind of place; the right kind of thing should follow . . . (and) all the circumstances in a tale answer one to another like notes in music."

We hold up to scorn the old romance because, we say, Emma Jane will get false ideas and become unfitted for real life by setting her heart dreaming and her eyes looking for the mythical Lord Edward. We observe that in given situations lords do not react so on servant maids but in much more unlovely ways. This false idea is bad for Emma Jane. But we do not enough consider, I think, how bad it is for Lord Edward to see himself always portrayed at his brutal worst. So we have misguidedly torn down half of the falsity—the romantic half—the half that fills the little servant maid's day-dreams with visions of unlimited possibilities, but we have kept the other half—the half which compels Lord Edward and all other "lords of creation" to perform their dastardly part—and we call this *realism*.

We are still holding up a false picture of life. Life is not only what is, here, now, and attained, although even to the best of that we are false—but it is also what may be, in the future, to be struggled toward. If we are constantly shown all human nature wallowing in its slime, how can we feel natural with a dry skin—the natural instinct is, of course, to plunge in with the crowd. Who are we to adopt the "holier than thou" attitude? How can we sympathize with unless we share?

The force of instinctive reaction to a familiar suggestion or situation is well known.

We call it habit and study it in our psychology classes and try to persuade people to break bad habits and to form good ones—realizing in how many of life's most important moments our reactions must be of this instinctive sort. And then we hope to train up an honest, moral, clean, sane humanity by familiarizing them chiefly with images of grafters, parasitic rich, crooks, corrupt politicians, degenerate sensualists, all the moral down-and-outs consistently and realistically (the more minutely realistically the better) reacting to given situations. We react instinctively to familiar situations and stimuli, no matter whether they are familiar by reason of past performance or of past contemplation and acceptance. Given a certain situation, then, which response shall we suggest or evoke—the probable, natural, instinctive, unthinking, animal, "realistic" one, or the possible, developed, reasonable, thoughtful, divine, "romantic" one?

"The right kind of thing should fall out in the right kind of place." Indeed yes—and certain dank situations, dripping with the ooze of century long misrepresentation, cry aloud for a murder—for the murder of the paltry solutions, the half-hearted, wholly inadequate answers to our questionings.

What we gaze at we insensibly receive into our natures. Give us then, at least, an equal number of hope-inspiring, constructive, optimistic solutions of life's problems to enable us to keep our balance as we gaze at the mass of present-day dispiriting, destructive, pessimistic readings of human nature, lest we lose courage in the face of present imperfection and doubt the possibilities of future development and the worth of present effort.

"The life of man is not the subject of novels, but the inexhaustible magazine from which subjects are to be selected." When we mine for gold we do not waste time analyzing and weighing out the dirt—we wash it away and hurry on to the gold—we do not write books about the dirt and rocks, but concern ourselves with the wonderful richness of the ore within them. We dwell on its quantity, its superior purity, its possibility of access, the unlimited wealth to be obtained from working for it, the great possibilities of enjoyment for him who has

much of it, and men vie with one another to possess it, cheerfully count life and health and pleasure and friends and home and love of little worth in exchange for it, live to work for it, fight to retain it, die struggling for it. The life of man is a mine to be worked for the gold at its center—not to be scratched and scraped for its surface dirt only.

Do not understand me to be condemning wholesale these problem novels. They are among the most interesting and enlightening books which I have read, and much of our best literary talent has gone into the writing of them. We need to be brought face to face with the great questions which are racking the world to-day demanding solution, and the best considered solution, as the price of our future continuance. But in buying them for the library we must take into consideration their special character—they must be judged as contributions to social questions as well as for their literary qualities. We shall thus come at a fairer basis for selection—fairer to them and much more understandable to ourselves and to our patrons. The contribution to knowledge must be of worth and it must be expressed in terms of at least acceptable literary skill.

Going one step further we have the pathological studies which can perhaps be illustrated by Dreiser's stories and by many of the French novels. They are studies of moral defectives, of neurotically or erotically hypersensitives, and as scientific clinical studies they are profitable and illuminating—indeed when they are executed with the consummate art of the French masterpieces they command our admiration if not our affection.

"Manon Lescaut," as an analysis of sentimentality run to seed and the study of a peculiar type of a weak woman and a man equally weak, though in a different way, is a masterly work—of great educational and morally inspiring potentialities. As a representation of life or an ideal of conduct, it is pernicious in the extreme.

"Sapho," written for the author's boys when they should become twenty-one, as a tracing of the course of a diseased love mania, should be wholly prophylactic in its effect, and should by the very force of its

interest and the delight of its artistry, carry its message into many minds which would be closed to a purely scientific and formal statement of its truths.

Dreiser's "Financier" as a study of the man whose character has all become absorbed in the one characteristic of the successful financier, though lacking in the artistry of the French, is a strong presentation of a possible type of madness. But the danger of this kind of book comes in presenting it to the mind too immature or too unsettled to be able to distinguish its limitations. We should not get the idea that we are looking at life through these books—but only at a part of life and that part diseased. After reading a book about tuberculosis, if we go out on the streets and meet a thin man who coughs—or even several thin coughing men—we do not say that life is tuberculosis—we say that those men are sick. That is, we must keep our conception of normal life separate from our recognition of certain diseased manifestations of it in individuals. This truth remains true, it seems to me, irrespective of the number of individuals observed.

Such reading is not healthful if indulged in exclusively, any more than is the poring over medical treatises of disease. Witness the harrowing experience of the man in "Three men in a boat," who got a doctor's book to read up symptoms on an illness which he feared he had contracted and who was led on from ghastly detail to ghastly detail and finally closed the book with the horrible conviction borne in upon him that he had every disease treated of in the volume with the single exception of housemaid's knee.

The best of these pathological novels the large library surely needs—the small library needs much less, if at all, local conditions would have to determine that—but they should be restricted in their circulation to men and women of mature minds. These novels all belong to the scientific analytical school which disclaims any attempt or any wish to teach anything, to formulate any rule of life, to deduce any moral principles or to express any moral judgments on the characters or situations involved. This modern school is concerned "merely to awaken the torpid reader and lead him to

make on his own account some new revaluations of the codes by which he has been wont to govern his life." This sounds very well in theory, but let us see what it means in practice.

To make some "new revaluation of the codes" for governing life is a work to tax the highest powers of highly developed natures. How many of us have worked out a successful revaluation for all of our discarded codes? How many people do you know, equipped with superior mental powers, who are heroically but pathetically floundering about in a sea of doubt strewn with the threatening wreckage of shattered forms of belief. To formulate a code of life requires disciplined thought and leisure in which to meditate and absolute sincerity and honesty of purpose to arrive at the truthful best regardless of personal profit or loss—time, honest purpose, disciplined thought! Can we for one moment believe that these things are at present within the reach of the average reader? It is like knocking from under him the crutch on which a lame man has been stumping along, clumsily and painfully, it is true, but still moving, and demanding that he walk; or like reviling the crutches for being crutches and not legs and counseling the man to sit down and not try to walk on such poor imperfect members. What is an established code but a substitution of a habit for a conscious volition—an economy of brain energy in social life as the numberless automatic daily acts (such as guide the minor details of every morning's dressing) are in our personal life.

No one has a right to take from another an ideal, a belief, a code of morality, or what-not, unless he is prepared to substitute something better in its place. He should first organize his own life before he undertakes to undermine the structure of another's. Moreover, he does enter the field of morals the moment he begins to create, for he must select his material and subjects, and a man who persistently paints gray or black pictures is subconsciously painting our world gray. These destructive analyses of life should be used as the student uses his texts, as the specialist, the consulting engineers of life, who must know bad material from good and what will stand a certain strain and what will not, collect and study their data.

These books I do not call immoral in the true sense of that word; they are unmoral, the morality lies in our application of the facts they furnish. The truly immoral book is to me the sham purpose or problem novel, the novel which uses the materials and situations of the problem novel merely as a cloak behind which to give free rein to the desire to dabble in and peek and pry into forbidden fields, either from the inability to resist the thrill of such self-indulgence, or for the reason that, unfortunately, this sort of stuff sells, *i.e.* a deliberate trading on the weakness of resistance in others; books whose authors, as Meredith says, "fiddle harmonics on the strings of sensualism."

An immoral book is one whose tendency is to lower the best moral standards of its reader—to hold up to ridicule or contempt the best ideals that mankind has yet been able to dream, without substituting a higher and better—to weaken man's moral and intellectual fibre—to degrade ideals—to confuse issues—to disseminate the idea of comparative virtue, *i.e.*, everybody's doing it and therefore I am no worse than the next man—to make nothing worth while—to play with vice as a pretty piquantly dangerous toy, as does Johnson's "Salamander," that "realistic book with a fairy tale ending," as it has been called. The rest may be poor taste and bad art, but this is immoral. I can best illustrate what I mean perhaps if I read a passage from the high priest of this sort of suggestive, allusive, insinuatingly ladylike immorality, Robert W. Chambers.

She sat regarding him, head tipped unconsciously on one side in an attitude suggesting a mind concocting malice.

"Louis?"

"What?"

"You're very attractive when you're god-like."

"You little wretch!"

"But—you're positively dangerous when you're human."

"Valerie! I'll—"

"The great god Kelly, or the fascinating, fearsome, erring Louis! Which is it to be? I've an idea that the time is come to decide."

Fairly radiating a charming aura of malice, she sat back, nursing one knee, distractingly pretty and defiant, saying, "I *will* call you a god if I like!"

"I'll tell you what, Valerie," he said, half in earnest, "I've played grandmother to you long enough, by heck!"

"Oh, Kelly, be lofty and Olympian! Be a god and shame the rest of us!"

"I'll shamefully resemble one of 'em in another moment if you continue tormenting me!"

"Which one, great one?"

"Jupiter, little lady. He was the boss philanderer, you know."

"What is a philanderer, my Olympian friend?"

[This young lady is a finished Latin scholar!]

"Oh, one of those Olympian divinities who always began the day by kissing the girls all around."

"Before breakfast?"

"Certainly."

"It's—after breakfast, Kelly."

"Luncheon and dinner still impend."

"Besides, I'm not a bit lonely to-day. I'm afraid I wouldn't let you, Kel—I mean Louis."

"Why didn't you say Kelly?"

"Kelly is too godlike to kiss."

"Oh! So that's the difference! Kelly isn't human; Louis is."

"Kelly, to me," she admitted, "is practically kissless. I haven't thought about Louis in that regard."

"Consider the matter thoroughly."

"Do you wish me to?" She bent her head, smiling. Then, looking up with enchanting audacity: "I really don't know, Mr. Neville. Some day when I'm lonely—and if Louis is at home and Kelly is out—you and I might spend an evening together on a moonlit lake and see how much of a human being Louis can be."

The following passage occurs later when the three young men go out for a pleasant evening with "one dream, one vision, one hallucination."

They made three stops at three imposing-looking apartment hotels—The Daisy, The Gwendolyn, The Sans Souci—where negro porters and hall boys were gorgeously conspicuous and the clerk at the desk seemed to be unusually popular with the guests. And after every stop there ensued a shifting of passengers in the taxicabs, until Neville found himself occupying the rear taxi in the procession, accompanied by a lively young lady in pink silk and swansdown—a piquant face and pretty figure, white and smooth and inclined to a plumpness so far successfully contended with by her corset-maker. "I have on my very oldest gown," she explained with violet-eyed animation, patting her freshly dressed hair with two smooth little hands loaded with diamonds and turquoises. "I'm afraid somebody will start something, and then they'll throw confetti, and somebody will think it's funny to aim champagne-corks at you. So I've come prepared," she added, looking up at him with a challenge to deny her beauty. "By the way," she said, "I'm

Maisie Grey. Nobody had the civility to tell you, did they?"

"They said something. I'm Louis Neville," he replied, smiling.

"Are you?" she laughed. "Well, you may take it from mother that you're as cute as your name, Louis. . . . Can you laugh, child?"

"A few, Maisie. It is my only Sunday accomplishment."

"Dearie," she added, correcting him.

"It is my only accomplishment, dearie."

"That will be about all—for a beginning!"

She laughed as the cab stopped at the red awning, and Neville aided her to descend.

And the saddest thing about all this is that Chambers *can* write—with an easy grace and charm that more considerable artists may well envy him. Indeed it is good to think that, at times, his own artistic sense cries out against its shameful treatment and longs to free itself from its commercial harness. In this same book, "The common law," is found a statement of an artistic creed that might be Chambers's own. The words are put into the mouth of the hero, a sculptor, but they seem to me to be a singularly apt criticism of the author's work.

"I'm cursed with facility. Worse still, it gives me keenest pleasure to employ it. It does scare me occasionally—has for years—makes me miserable at intervals—fills me full of all kinds of fears and doubts. . . ."

"What shall I do?" he exclaimed so earnestly that she sat up straight, startled, forgetting her pose. "Ought I to stifle the vigor, the energy, the restless desire that drives me to express myself, that will not tolerate the inertia of calculation and ponderous reflection? Ought I to check myself, consider, worry, entangle myself in psychologies, seek for subtleties where none exist, split hairs, relapse into introspective philosophy when my fingers itch for a lump of charcoal and every color on my set palette yells at me to be about my business? . . ."

"I tell you I do the things which I do, as easily, as naturally, as happily, as any fool of a dicky-bird does his infernal twittering on an April morning. God knows whether there's anything in my work or in his twittering, but neither he nor I is likely to improve our output by pondering and cogitation."

These are the books which the libraries large and small ought unitedly to discourage by refusal to purchase so far as is possible, and by disseminating reputable criticisms against them to offset the commercial advertisements of the publishers. It is much more effective to have handy a statement of a book's worthlessness by a man whose busi-

ness it is to know, than any amount of shocked averting of the head at its immorality. This latter censoring is merely a whetting of the appetite to the average reader—but if you can start a back-fire of derogatory mention of a book's worthlessness as a business proposition for the li-

brary, particularly if it is supported by a conversance with that author's writings past, present and to come at least *equal* to the borrower's own, you can often save yourself from being entirely destroyed by the first fierce flames of the public demand for a best-seller of this type.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES*

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of the Public Documents Division of the New York Public Library*

A MUNICIPAL library for the municipal authorities as against a public library for the people is to me a perfectly clear distinction. The first municipal reference library was established in Baltimore in 1907. The movement has not been a sensational success. On the other hand, it has had the conspicuous endorsement of all the most eminent municipal experts of the country, of a large number of civic leagues, and, to a considerable extent, of the academic fraternity. Its material endorsement on the part of the city fathers, with one signal exception, has been inconspicuous. The movement has never had and has not now a dominant spokesman. The municipal research bureau movement owes its recognition largely to the publicity methods of its originator, William H. Allen. The legislative reference library movement owes its recognition wholly to the hammer and tongs method of its originator, Charles McCarthy. The municipal reference library movement has never been pushed in the same energetic manner in which its companion movements have been pushed. The American civic consciousness of this day is embryonic. Within ten or a dozen years there will have come a change—a perceptible change. This embryonic civic consciousness is the principal factor which has retarded the municipal reference library movement. The establishment of those municipal reference libraries which are operative to-day are due in general to the efforts of progressives. Sometimes these men had municipi-

pal encouragement, sometimes, acting upon their own deep convictions, they have created municipal reference libraries through agencies other than the city.

Let us briefly review the character of those municipal reference libraries now existing, and then let us examine briefly the chief purpose of a municipal reference library and finally the salient features which spell success or failure for a municipal reference library. The character of existing municipal reference libraries is threefold. Such a library is either supported by the city, by a civic body, or it is maintained by a state or city university. Of the municipal reference libraries receiving city support, the oldest is that of Baltimore, established by state law (Chapter 565, laws of 1906; text Kaiser, p. 403) amending the city charter and creating the department of legislative reference of the mayor and city council of Baltimore. The law provides that the appropriation for salary of the executive officer shall not be less than \$2,000 a year and that there shall also be appropriated a sum sufficient to pay all other expenses of the department. The law further provides that it shall be the duty of said executive officer to investigate and report upon the laws of Maryland and other states and cities relating to any subject upon which he may be requested to report to the mayor, any committee of the city council or the head of any city department; to accumulate all data obtainable in relation to the practical operation and effect of such laws; to investigate and collate all available information relating to any matter which is the

* Read at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association in West Haven, Feb. 26, 1915.

subject of legislation by the General Assembly or the city council; to examine acts, ordinances and records of any state or city and to report the result thereof to any city official requesting the same; to prepare and advise in the preparation of any bill, ordinance or resolution when requested to do so by any members of the city council, and finally to preserve and to collate all the information received so that it may be at all times accessible.

As early as 1908 the Grand Rapids Public Library began to report annually on its collection of municipal documents. In 1909 Mr. Ranck, the librarian, says: "Our experience has already demonstrated that such a collection, properly administered, may be a powerful factor for civic betterment." Although not yet organized as a municipal reference library, to a certain extent the practical work of such a library is being done by the municipal documents' attendant.

In September, 1910, the Minneapolis Public Library opened a municipal research department. Aside from collecting material, the original platform of the department was announced to be "to keep in touch with the Minneapolis city officials, commercial clubs, improvement associations, women's clubs, or any body of citizens, or individuals interested in civic matters, and to place at their disposal such material as will help them to make better city ordinances, or to improve civic conditions." Three years later the librarian reports on the desirability of locating this branch in the down-town office district and the enlargement of its scope to include not only civic but business interests as well, saying that this extension of activity has been urged by the civic and commerce association. This enlarged scope would, of course, take this branch out of the technical municipal reference libraries' class and place it with the special libraries.

The common council of the city of Milwaukee passed an ordinance on February 3, 1908 amended the first of the following June (text, Kaiser, p. 412), creating a municipal reference library, with an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for its maintenance. The ordinance provides that the library should be organized as a branch

of the public library, subject to the same regulations as govern other departments of the public library. It was further provided in the ordinance that if at any time the appropriation should prove insufficient for the support of the municipal library the board of trustees of the public library should maintain the municipal reference branch out of the regular library fund, as other branches of the system are supported. The board of trustees accepted the trust, and after some delay, quarters were assigned to the municipal reference library in the city hall. The librarian is elected by the common council upon the nomination of the librarian of the public library. The duties of the librarian, as prescribed in Section 3 of the ordinance, are almost identical with those of the executive officers of the Baltimore library, already defined. It might be noted here that in the month following the passage of the ordinance establishing the municipal reference library on the eighth floor of the city hall, the common council adopted a resolution transferring the library to the second floor of the city hall adjoining the committee rooms of the council. This change was made as stated in the resolution, because "the library is to be organized mainly for the benefit of members of the common council, in order that they may secure information with the greatest convenience and facility, particularly during committee meetings."

The Municipal Legislature of St. Louis, Mo., by a joint resolution of January 27, 1911 (text, Kaiser, p. 416), authorized the board of directors of the public library to establish "with all convenient expedition" a branch of the public library in the City Hall, to be known as the municipal reference branch. The branch is supported wholly by the public library. In the report of the public library of 1914 it is stated that the work of the branch had been done up to the present with no addition to the regular force other than the municipal reference librarian himself. The St. Louis municipal reference branch is the most active of all these branches in making public the result of its work.

The Chicago Public Library opened its newly established civics room on May 1,

1912. The city had for some years maintained a bureau of statistics and municipal library in the City Hall. On January 22, 1912, an ordinance was passed creating a bureau of information and publicity to take the place of the former bureau, but the new bureau was never organized. On March 31, 1913, another ordinance was passed creating a municipal reference library under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Public Library. The office of city statistician was undisturbed, the remainder of the former bureau of statistics was transferred to the public library and merged with the civics room of that institution. The scope of this civics room is much broader than the usual municipal reference library and is planned to cover the needs of not only city officials, but of citizens at large, organizations and business men. Thus this room with the civics room of the Cincinnati Public Library and the business branches of the Newark and Minneapolis Public Libraries respectively form a group of undertakings of similar activity and distinct from the strictly municipal reference library.

On July 1, 1912, the Philadelphia Free Library opened a municipal reference department in the City Hall. While established primarily for the benefit of members of the city government assistance is not denied to all Philadelphians who may be engaged in the study of civic problems.

Cleveland, Ohio, opened a municipal reference library in December, 1912. The branch is located in the City Hall and is connected with the public library by a bridge. The branch is maintained by the public library. A special reference librarian has not been appointed and the chief librarian says: "Until we have a municipal reference librarian and a larger collection of the special material needed we can promise no great results from this new work, but even now we are hoping to prove its usefulness to city officials."

In March, 1913, the finance department of the city of New York formally celebrated the opening under its auspices, of a municipal reference library. The origin of the library is primarily due to the initiative of the New York research bureau, although that bureau was at no time

concerned in the administration of the library. The library at first occupied temporary quarters in a rented building occupied by many city offices, among them the finance department, and close to the City Hall. When the municipal building was completed in 1914, commodious quarters were provided for the library. During the city's administration an appropriation of \$20,000 a year was proposed for its maintenance, but failed to be approved, and the library was supported out of the contingent fund of the finance department. On April 1, 1914, by a resolution of the board of estimate and apportionment, upon recommendation of the chief finance officer, the municipal reference library was transferred to the New York Public Library, to be administered as a branch. At that time the city appropriated \$13,450 for its support, which sum was continued as the 1915 appropriation, in addition to the quarters given in the municipal building. A weekly news service has been operated since October, 1914, and the branch is meeting with every evidence of success.

In April, 1913, a municipal reference library was opened in the City Hall of Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the Portland Library Association.

In 1914 the Newark Public Library opened a municipal reference branch in the city hall. Recently the librarian of the public library reports: "It has not been successful thus far." The trouble seems to be conflict with a city bureau of information and publicity established by the city in the city hall. In commenting on the lack of progress of the municipal reference branch the librarian says courageously: "Is this a good reason for withdrawing from this part of the library field? We think not. Many good institutions have helped to create the need they were established to fill. Most city officials, like many men of affairs, have never learned how valuable a tool they have at hand in the printed page and in the precedents, experiences and statistics in the work of city management which may be drawn therefrom."

San Francisco's city clerk is reported to have organized a municipal reference library in the city hall. This I have not been able to verify.

The cities of Pittsburgh, Providence, Reading and Washington, D. C., are dallying with the idea of a municipal reference library. There are cities other than those named where municipal reference libraries exist, but it is supposed that the review that I have attempted is sufficient to demonstrate the efficiency of the project. In the 1912 report of the Oakland Public Library, p. 13, the statement is made that there are then in existence thirty-three municipal reference libraries. In fairness I must acknowledge that I have not been able to check up that number.

In addition to these municipal reference undertakings supported by municipalities, there are municipal reference libraries maintained in the University of Wisconsin, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Michigan, the University of Texas, the University of Illinois, the University of Washington, the University of California, and the University of Minnesota. I will not detain you with a recital of the administration characteristic of these several libraries. A unique municipal reference library is that of the League of Pacific Municipalities at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Now what, in the face of this evidence of municipal reference library activity in various localities and under various conditions of this great country, is the testimony of the purpose to be served? In recommending such a library to the board of freeholders of the city of St. Louis, the Civic League of that city made the following statement: "It is apparent to everyone who has ever given any thought to such questions or has tried to find out anything about his own or any other government, that there is need for an organization or department for the collecting, collating and filing of information on municipal, social, political and economic questions. The value of comparative data in dealing with municipal questions can hardly be over-estimated, especially when so many new problems are constantly arising. A department of this kind would prevent many ill-advised measures now advanced from becoming laws and would often save the city an actual loss by preventing the passage of ordinances which

have proven unsatisfactory in other cities. An officer whose duty it will be to keep in touch with municipal movements everywhere and be ready to supply the information to those who are charged with making the laws and administering them should, we believe, be provided for in the new charter."

The Hon. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, speaking at a conference of city officials and others soon after the organization of the Baltimore municipal reference bureau, said of the work inaugurated there: "It may fairly be said that that nation which makes the most use of the scientific method is the most advanced nation, taking everything into consideration, and in the long run that nation would outstrip the others. That the industries are dependent upon the cultivation of the sciences is well known. Innumerable striking examples of this could be given. It can also be shown that in the study of the problems of government, whether these problems be those of a municipality, of a state or a nation, the scientific method is of vital importance. What this method is may be summed up in a very few words. It is that method which proceeds in the most sensible way to solve problems. Whenever a wise man has a problem to deal with he first endeavors to find out what the facts are, and after he has learned the facts, he proceeds to action; his conclusions are drawn from the knowledge of the facts. This is the scientific method; this is the only sensible method of going to work in any field, whether it be the field of nature, of business or of government. Progress in its broadest sense is due to the use of this method."

Finally, I wish to point out the distinction between municipal research bureaus and municipal reference libraries. A municipal research bureau is a reforming agency, a probing body, a body whose business it is to throw the spotlight of publicity on any part of the city government which is weakly or badly administered. The municipal reference library, on the other hand, is an informing agency. Its scope is far more limited. Legitimately it is an intelligence agent whose

business it is to collect, collate and to preserve as much information on municipal affairs as possible. Even this apparently limited scope will tax the ingenuity of any wideawake, capable person, and only such a person ought to be put in charge of a municipal reference library.

In great cities a municipal reference library is, more or less, a convenience. In the average sized city, and especially in those cities having a population of mixed nationalities and those which are experiencing a development of modern industrialism upon an order of established conservatism, in these cities, with their consequent complexities of administration, a municipal reference library is a need. In brand new, self-made cities, of the type of which Gary, Indiana, is a prominent example, where initiative overflows, a municipal reference library would seem to be unnecessary. A business is a business, whether private or municipal. Since it is beneficial for the former to keep carefully collected data and reports, why should not the municipality do likewise? An institution where municipal experience in the form of reports and investigations can be collected, thereby making it possible to correct expensive mistakes that are being made through lack of information, ought to pay for itself out of the money otherwise spent on elaborate and complex investigations. In the address of Mr. McAneny at Kaaterskill he asks, "Is it not criminal waste and error for one city to introduce a system of sewer disposal or of milk regulation which another city has found endangers the lives of its citizens? If a measure has proved bad and dangerous for one city, modern science in the hands of a librarian should make it unnecessary for any other city to go through the same experience."

It might be well to summarize the conclusions arrived at by the committee appointed by the National Municipal League in 1909, upon the desirability and use of municipal reference libraries.

Such libraries should be established.

They should be under the control of the public library.

They should be located in the city hall when feasible.

The head should have a suitable training with special training in political science, economics and municipal government.

I might strongly emphasize in connection with this, that the librarian in charge must not look upon his work as that of a reform bureau or as a publicity bureau, but rather as an impartial agency for furnishing knowledge.

The manner of selecting the head of such bureau should be determined according to local conditions of the particular city.

It should be made an agency for the exchange of municipal documents.

The work of such a bureau should collect, collate, compile and disseminate information; aid in drafting of ordinances and furnish correct information to the press, issue bulletins, and remain neutral on all questions.

The second edition of the "Rule book for the guidance of the staff" of the Chicago Public Library, contains on its inside covers a number of apt aphorisms under the heading, "A few quotations." They read:

It was said of the private soldier in Napoleon's army that "in his knapsack was contained the baton of a field marshal."

Folks that never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do.

Some men are ground down on the grindstone of life, while others get polished up. It depends on their kind of stuff.

Do what you are paid to do—and then some; it's the then-some that gets your salary raised.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear were those that never came.

On the inside page of the back cover appear the following, under the heading, "A few more quotations":

You will never push yourself forward in this world by patting yourself on the back.

The man who thinks he can learn nothing thinks a great truth.

It may be more interesting to mind other people's business, but it's more profitable to mind your own.

THE LAW LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE*

BY ARTHUR C. PULLING, *Librarian, Law Library, University of Minnesota*

WITHOUT a doubt the problems confronting the law librarian of the future will greatly surpass those of his predecessor. One has only to look back over the past thirty years to see the rapid growth of legal literature.

The largest library of law books in the colonies in the middle of the 18th century was that of William Byrd, the historian, of Westover, Virginia.¹ It contained three hundred and fifty volumes including statutes. The collection, comprising seven hundred and fifty volumes, of Governor Griswold of Connecticut was considered by President Stiles of Yale in 1790 the best law library in Connecticut at that time.² But seven volumes of law books were contained in the Harvard College Library in 1766.³ "The first distinct law library in America was founded by Philadelphia lawyers who incorporated a Society for that purpose in March, 1802.⁴ In 1805, a catalogue was published containing two hundred and forty-nine titles representing three hundred and seventy-five volumes."

The law books published in England and America before 1800 were very few in number. Hardly more than thirty had been printed in England prior to 1600 and only about forty works of importance were published during the seventeenth century. As to English decisions from 1549 to 1649, fifteen volumes appeared; about fifty came from the press in the next forty years and even as late as 1776, scarcely more than one hundred and fifty volumes of reports were in existence in England.

To-day there are about three thousand eight hundred and ten English Reports.⁵ Ireland and Scotland have three hundred

and seventy-five and six hundred and four volumes respectively. The increase in the number of reports in the British Dominions has been as rapid as in Great Britain. Canada in 1882 had but one hundred and ninety-nine volumes.⁶ This number has now grown to over one thousand and forty-seven. Australia and New Zealand were represented by twenty-five volumes of reports in 1882 while there are now over five hundred and fifteen volumes exclusive of periodicals. The publication of reports of decisions from the British Colonial Courts led Mr. James L. High, author of the "Treatise on the law of injunctions," to write in 1882:

"The law reporter seems to have gone hand in hand with the missionary, and wherever the British flag is planted, or the English tongue is spoken, he may be found transcribing and perpetuating the judicial proceedings of the infant colonies."

At that time there were only two hundred and twenty volumes of reports in the British Colonies; today there are somewhat over two thousand two hundred and forty-six volumes.

American judges and lawyers were beginning to be alarmed at the great increase in the number of reports even as early as 1824. Caleb Cushing, Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1852 and later Attorney-General of the United States, in that year wrote as follows:⁷

"The vast and increasing multiplication of reports as well as law treatises is a very remarkable fact in our legal history. . . . This, we are aware has been a standing complaint these many years. . . . Previous to the year 1804, but eight volumes of indigenous reported cases had been printed in America, and the lapse of only one-fifth

*Address delivered at Berkeley, Cal., June 5, 1915, before the American Association of Law Libraries.

¹Fiske, John. *Old Virginia*. Vol. 2, p. 244.

²Warren, Charles. *History of the American bar*. p. 162.

³*Ibid.* p. 164.

⁴*Ibid.* p. 339.

⁵All up-to-date estimates of English Reports have been compiled from Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell's *Bibliography of British and Colonial Law Reports*. 1913.

⁶Estimates bearing date 1882. 16 *Am. L. Rev.*, 432.

⁷16 *Am. L. Rev.*, 432.

⁸18 *North American Rev.*, 371.

of a century had added to the number one hundred and ninety volumes exclusive of many valuable reports of single cases. Whither is this rapid increase of reports to lead us?"

Between 1824 and 1836, two hundred and sixty-two volumes of American law reports appeared. In 1848, the number had grown to eight hundred; two thousand nine hundred and forty-four by 1882 and three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight by 1885. A somewhat careful count has been made of the total number of existing American law reports up to May 1915. The number is startling, for there are approximately nine thousand volumes of official or semi-official reports, exclusive of some two thousand six hundred volumes of duplicate or collateral reports many of which have inestimable value because of their excellent notes. This is an increase of six thousand volumes in thirty years and to show that the augmentation is not due to any particular group of states a few striking instances may be noted: The number has grown in Oregon from twelve to seventy; Washington from three to eighty-four; Montana from five to forty-nine; Missouri from one hundred and two to four hundred and forty-four; Illinois from one hundred and twenty-eight to four hundred and fifty-six; Nebraska from seventeen to one hundred and one and New York from five hundred and eighty-six to one thousand two hundred and forty-four. The first report of Oklahoma was not published until 1893 yet today there are fifty-one volumes. And one may well use the words of Caleb Cushing:—"Whither is this rapid increase of reports to lead us?" for not less than two hundred and twenty-five volumes of official reports were published during 1914 or a total of over one hundred and fifty thousand pages of judicial decisions. Remarkable also is the number of cases, for I am informed by the West Publishing Company that they received for publication during 1914 approximately twenty-three thousand nine hundred cases.

What, then, has the future in store for us? We can expect a further increase in the annual output of both reports and textbooks from year to year until such time as

we have reorganized our courts or codified our law. It seems to me that the time is coming and quickly when a lawyer will not have even the reports of his own state on his shelves. In some states, Illinois, for instance, it will soon become almost prohibitive for a lawyer to buy the four hundred and fifty-six volumes of reports with eleven volumes of additions each year and pay rent on the office space devoted to shelving them. The lawyer of Missouri is in a similar position with four hundred and forty-four volumes of reports with an annual increase of fourteen. The number of New York and Pennsylvania reports is so vast that it is impossible for a lawyer in those states to own anything like a complete set in the official form. What may we expect from such a condition? Simply this, the lawyers will use the bar libraries, state libraries and university law libraries for most of their work. Professor Williston of the Harvard Law School in an address last year, said:

"What does this mean? In the first place, it means that the sources of the American law are extremely bulky: that the maintenance of a library from which the law can adequately be surveyed has become a matter of vast expense. It is not a great many years since individual lawyers might hope to own a library which contained substantially the whole case law of England and the United States. That time has passed and the time is also passing when most cities and counties can hope to have libraries approximately adequate to ascertain the law even of their own states; for the decisions of other states may on many points be necessary to determine the law of a particular state."

All of us agree, I feel sure, with Professor Williston that the expenses incidental to the keeping up to date of sets of reports is beginning to be almost too great for the small libraries. Not so long ago, I had the pleasure of compiling statistics regarding the expenditures for books and binding in a few law libraries. I did not write to all libraries but doubtless the average would hold good if others were included. I found that twelve libraries of more than forty-two thousand volumes were spending at an average ten thousand dollars per year on books and binding.

That this is not excessive, in fact much below what should be expended in the building up of our libraries, can easily be shown. The dean of one of our leading law schools, the library of which spent \$21,649.00 on books and binding last year, states in his annual report:

"The library has returned during the past year to its merely normal growth."

During 1911-12 and 1912-13, the library in question spent \$39,000.00 and \$37,000.00 respectively.

Perhaps one of the most troublesome problems of today is trying to devise some plan for the development of our law libraries in the future. What reports, what laws, what periodicals and what textbooks shall we purchase and of what countries? There can be no question as to the advisability of buying the reports and laws of Australasia, Canada and the British Colonies. The English speaking world is almost entirely under the so-called common law system. There are a few exceptions such as India, Union of South Africa, Mauritius and Quebec who still use the Mohammedan or the civil law in all matters relating to private law. Therefore, joined as we are under the same system of law and because of our extensive dealings with the British Empire, every library should make an effort to purchase its decisions and laws.

We cannot stop with the law of the English speaking world for the history of our own Anglo-American law directly rooted as it is in the history of Teutonic peoples requires for its investigators an acquaintance with the early legal ideas of Germany, France and Scandinavia. Let us glance for a moment at the situation on our own continent. Lower Canada was explored and settled by the French who introduced into this great territory the laws, edicts and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris. In 1866, Quebec promulgated a civil code, which is an excellent specimen of juristic work, based on the Code Napoléon but recast to meet modern conditions. The civil law brought to Canada by French settlers was subsequently adopted in Michigan Territory, for we find this statement in the case of *Lorman vs. Benson*, 8 Michigan, page 24:

"It is undoubtedly true that at one time the custom of Paris was in force here. It

was expressly abrogated by the territorial legislature in 1810."

Turning now to that great colony established by France in the last years of the seventeenth century and to which La Salle gave the name of Louisiana, we find that its legal history is similar to that of Quebec. Soon after the first feeble colony was planted near Biloxi, its entire commerce, with a considerable control of its government, was granted by charter to Anthony Crozat, a French merchant. By a provision of this charter, the laws, edicts and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris were extended to Louisiana. In 1808, a civil code of law was adopted by the territorial legislature in Orleans, based to a considerable extent on a draft of the Code Napoléon, and prepared by Messrs. Brown and Moreau-Lislet. And so the present state of Louisiana, on the one hand, and the other states which have been carved out from the remainder of the Louisiana purchase parted company in the juridical way; Louisiana continuing its adherence to the civil law in many important matters, and the other states receiving what we loosely call the common law. Today as far as the elementary laws of person and property are concerned, and the equally important law of obligations is to be applied, Louisiana may be said to be a civil law state. In the matter of pleading and procedure, it has substantially the practice which prevailed in the time of Justinian. Glancing at the case of *Louisiana and A. Ry. Company vs. Winn Parish Lumber Company*, 131 Louisiana, columns 303-306, we find numerous excerpts from the works of Baudry-Lacantinerie, Touillier, Huc, the Code Napoléon and Dalloz, *Les Codes Annotés*. The Louisiana Bar Association in 1910 bought the works of Baudry-Lacantinerie in twenty-eight volumes, Fuzier-Herman's *Repertoire* in thirty-seven volumes and the *Codes Annotés* by Dalloz in five volumes besides completing their set of *Journal du Palais*. Doubtless they have other important French works commonly cited in the courts of Louisiana.

Leaving Louisiana, we find in force in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the Spanish Code of Procedure, which represents the Roman practice under the later

empire, also the Spanish Civil Code, the general plan of which is not unlike that of the Code Napoléon and the other European codes of similar character, as well as the civil codes of Lower Canada, Louisiana and Mexico. Therefore, our libraries must be prepared to offer the leading works of continental law to the student of Anglo-American legal history and to the lawyer, whose practice requires him to investigate legal conditions in Louisiana, Lower Canada, Mexico, Cuba, etc.

There are other reasons why we should purchase the leading works on continental law. The first and perhaps the most important is that the daily practice of the law may be served by a library of foreign law. In Minneapolis alone, we have fifty-three thousand Swedes, thirty-five thousand Norwegians and thirty thousand Germans. We presume that from time to time individuals may become affected by legal questions of inheritance, of marriage, of nationality and what not, in which the tenor of the law of a foreign country is material or decisive. Thus a library of French, German and Scandinavian law may save time and expense to our foreign born population. Secondly, the great increase in the bulk of our law will cause investigators to study more and more the systems of law in Germany, France, Spain, Scandinavia and Italy. Codification has been claimed by many to be a cure for our present volume of law. In Germany, they have gone to the bottom of things; made draft after draft of a civil code; receiving criticisms and advice from the great jurists of the country until finally, after twenty-two years of work, the present civil code was adopted. Are we not to take advantage of their exhaustive researches?

The periodicals of the continent are of an immense value because of the leading articles by eminent jurists of Europe. Recently, I was asked to supply all the information available regarding courts of conciliation and small debtors courts in Norway and on the continent. Another request was for facts with reference to the German Penal Code. I found little or no information on those subjects in our legal literature yet the periodicals of Germany and France could be depended upon to throw much light upon these and other

questions of vital interest to Americans. Can anyone make an exhaustive study of conflict of laws without Clunet's *Journal de Droit International Privé*; commercial law without Goldschmidt's *Zeitschrift für das gesammte Handelsrecht*; jurisprudence without Kohler's *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*, and criminal law without the *Zeitschrift für die gesammte Strafrechtswissenschaft*?

During the past century the republics of South America have sprung into world prominence. Can we overlook them in our library of the future? That question has been answered by Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School, who says:—

"There appears to be no considerable collection in this country of the laws, decisions and doctrinal legal writings of the southern republics, unless perhaps at the Library of Congress. Yet in the process of time these countries seem likely to play a very large part in our commercial and, perchance our political life. As we grow more intimate with them, we shall need more and more to know something of their legal history and everything of the present legal status."

Summing up. The law librarian of the future will have to encounter problems such as the multiplicity of reports, the increase in the number using our libraries as a result, heavier expenditures each year for continuations and binding and the gradual development of our libraries, using the world as our field.

Speaking of the ministry of books to children, Charles Pierce Burton, of Gary, Ind., says: "A book in its ministry to the child not only should be true and leave the right impression at the impressionable age; it should stimulate the imagination. . . . In the early days of boyhood, when the herding instinct is strong upon him, the boy needs stories of adventure which not only are true in that little world of imagination all his own, but will lead him unconsciously toward a proper conception of the outer world. They should give him a broader outlook. Then, if the book can stimulate his appreciation of humor and direct it into more refined channels, it will be doing a real service. Here is where most boys' books fall short. They utterly lack humor."

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING*

THE question of co-operative cataloging may be said to have started in the year 1850, for in that year appeared the "Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Constitution and Government of the British Museum." Yet, even before this date there were suggestions as to its desirability. A union catalog was suggested in the time of the French Revolution, and, going back still further, there is Gabriel Naudé, who in his "Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque" (1627) suggests that libraries should "get together the largest possible collection of catalogs, and in this way procure a central catalog by means of which scholars might know where to find the books of which they stood in need."

In the report of the British Museum commissioners, it was suggested that the British government should catalog British works, and other governments their own, and with the results make one universal catalog. This would serve for every library, and all that was wanting was for each library to mark the books they possessed in the catalog by means of their press-marks. The contributions of each government to the catalog was to take the form of stereotype blocks for each title, out of which any variety of plans of cataloging was possible. The cost and time would not be great, "at less cost to each individual government than each government could produce for its own sole use a catalog of the contents of its one national library . . . the expense of preparing the universal catalog would be divided amongst half a dozen nations. The British government is relieved from the necessity of cataloging all foreign works, because the titles of all such would be contributed by foreign nations, and the exchange would entail on the British government only the cost of the stereotype plates of foreign works." When the other nations forwarded their stereotypes they would be inserted into those already possessed by the British Museum, and so the universal catalog would be kept up.

In 1853 appeared the second edition of Jewett's "The construction of catalogues of libraries and their publications by means of

separate, stereotyped titles." In this work he deals with the difficulties in publishing catalogs, and gives plans for obviating these, and also suggests the forming of a general catalog of all the books of the country (United States), but instead of marking just the books possessed by each library in their own private copy, as the British Museum commissioners suggested, Mr. Jewett proposes that the catalog should be furnished "with references to the libraries where each [book] might be found." This goes a step further than the British Museum suggestions, for whereas along with Mr. Jewett they propose a universal catalog, they have in each catalog the markings of the possessions of one library. In Mr. Jewett's there would be the markings of all the libraries possessing the books contained in the catalog, making it possible to know at a glance in how many libraries a certain book would be found.

Later several noted men spoke upon the advisability of universal catalogs. Mr. Ewart in 1854 said there ought to be a catalog of catalogs—a national catalog comprising the books of all the public libraries in the country. Lord Seymour in the same year wished that the public libraries would combine to print a useful catalog that one might consult to see what has been printed up to a certain date. Andrea Crestadora, one time librarian of the Manchester Libraries, in 1856 urges the importance of a catalog of all the printed books in the world, and says "the whole world would rejoice to assist in the noble undertaking." Ferdinand Bonnage issued in 1866 his "Nouveau système de catalogue au moyen de cartes," and in it claims that by means of a card catalog the problem of a universal catalog may be solved. The year 1867 saw started the Royal Society of London's "Catalogue of scientific papers"—the forerunner of the "International catalogue of scientific literature."

In 1875 Sir Henry Cole published a work in which he proposed that the principal European countries should enter into an agreement to furnish a list of the books that were issued from its presses up to a certain date, cataloged in a uniform manner. In the next year was formed the American Library Association.

*Reprinted from *The Library Association Record* for December, 1914.

In 1876, therefore, a host of articles by prominent men of the library world appeared upon co-operative cataloging in the library journals and other periodicals. Articles by such men as Thomas H. Rogers, Melvil Dewey, F. E. Roesler, R. B. Pool, and Jacob Schwarz, each advocating the need of a universal catalog though differing somewhat on its plan. Melvil Dewey lays stress upon the vast economy of labor, patience, and money which would be effected if the cataloging of libraries could be done by some good plan of co-operation.

From 1876 to 1882 articles were produced in good numbers, discussing and planning out the idea of co-operation in the making of a universal catalog. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* did, in 1879, start issuing title slips as a supplement to the *JOURNAL*. In December of the same year, however, appeared a notice to the effect that it could not be sent gratis with the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and would be continued as the *Book Registry*, at the price of 25 cents a copy. In 1880 (February) it was discontinued owing to lack of support and appreciation.

In 1882 appeared the third edition of Poole's "Index to periodical literature" (first edition 1848, second edition 1863), the outcome of the support given by the Library Association of the United Kingdom and the American Library Association to a plan in which fifty different libraries in Great Britain and the United States did all the indexing gratuitously. Next in 1885 appeared an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* upon the A. L. A. Catalog. In this article Mr. Dewey again lays stress upon co-operative cataloging being the means of reducing the cost of catalogs. In 1886 the "Kungliga biblioteket," Stockholm, started a general classed catalog of the foreign accessions in the libraries of Sweden.

By co-operation between the publishing section of the A. L. A. and the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, a series of catalog cards were issued in 1887, but not on a sufficiently large scale and with sufficient promptitude to give the idea a fair commercial test for support.

In 1893 there sprang up two bureaus in the United States for central cataloging—the Rudolph Indexing Company and the Library Bureau, and in January, 1894, central

cataloging was an actual fact. The Rudolph Company's plan was to furnish entries on cards for the indexer for 100,000 volumes, beginning with the "A. L. A. model library" and the other libraries who gave their cataloging commissions to the company; also entries for the new books of the United States, and probably Great Britain, published after 1 January, 1894. They were also to supply the same entries on standard A. L. A. cards for the use of libraries using card catalogs, and to make arrangements with publishers by which entries for new books were to be supplied simultaneously with the books on the date of publication. They did not attempt annotating at the start, only the several subject-headings, cross-references, class numbers, etc.

The Library Bureau's plan was to the effect that they were "prepared to supply public and private libraries, book-sellers, and others interested, with every appliance needed for the many applications of the printed card system," the cards to be issued twice a week covering the cataloging of all standard current books. A regular yearly subscription rate per thousand cards was established, the price varying with the difference in weight or thickness of card. Their plan includes annotations to the extent justified by library support of the enterprise.

The Rudolph Indexing Company had very little practical following and died early, but the Library Bureau continued to issue until June, 1896, when the work was transferred to the A. L. A. Publishing Section, who retained it till October, 1901, passing it over to the Library of Congress.

The Royal Society of London in 1894 saw the possibility of preparing a complete index of current scientific literature by international co-operation. The society therefore sought the opinion of a very large number of representative bodies and individuals abroad, the results of which were conferences in London in 1896, 1898, 1900. At these it was unanimously resolved to compile and publish, by means of an international organization, a complete "Catalog of scientific literature." The central bureau was established in London, the various countries sending their contributions. The first issue of it appeared in 1902, containing

the papers of 1901, and is still issuing its parts periodically.

In 1895 was founded the Concilium Bibliographicum, it being "a central international agency for working out the current bibliography of certain sciences, beginning with Biology." The International Congress of Zoology formulated the scheme and secured the financial support of the Swiss Government and of numerous learned societies of Europe and America. It is notable as being the pioneer in publishing a complete card bibliography for a group of sciences.

In the month of October, 1901, the Library of Congress began their issuing of printed cards, or rather they issued a circular stating that they were ready to distribute copies of the printed catalog cards to such libraries as cared to purchase them. Orders were received in large numbers, and at first could not be executed promptly, but since December 1, 1901, there have been no complaints, orders being fulfilled within twenty-four hours. They also established depositories up and down the country, supplying them with sets of their printed cards.

A further plan the Library of Congress took up was a combined catalog co-ordinating together within one catalog the collections in the libraries of the United States. "The collection is already [November, 1902] proving helpful to the cataloging division, and it will gradually become of great utility to scholars, since those working in the Library of Congress will be able to find out readily the resources of the other largest libraries of the country."

It can be clearly seen up to now that the great drawback to the co-operative movement has been a lack of support by librarians. They did not seem to understand that the greatest results spring up from corporate action. In every department of life the value of co-operation is being increasingly recognized as the thing to attain the maximum of efficiency at a minimum expenditure of money and labor. Libraries therefore cannot afford to lag in this manner and neglect such a means of extending their sphere of usefulness. Yet one can see by this survey of what has been done in the past that little has been accomplished. The fault has been that libraries have been con-

tent to act independently of one another. The Prussian Catalog, a joint catalog of the libraries of Prussia, the work of the Library of Congress, and a few others are exceptions.

The future of co-operative cataloging should be great, and will be upon three main lines, viz. :—

1. A universal catalog made by the co-operation of libraries. This includes such catalogs as may be made by the libraries of a country, county, or town, which will show by symbols the libraries possessing the works contained in the catalog.

2. In the making of catalogs, whether universal or private, each library to undertake a certain section. This to be done by the exchange of slips.

3. A central bureau where a staff is kept to do all the cataloging for libraries at a fixed annual subscription. This will ensure a similarity in the forms of catalogs.

In 1907 a few libraries round about London agreed to co-operate by lending to each other books when a borrower at one wants a book which is in the collection of one of the other libraries in the co-operative scheme. Each of these libraries keeps the catalogs of the others, but even so it necessitates a searching in perhaps all the catalogs before a work is found. To make this group thoroughly successful all the libraries should combine and make a union catalog (scheme No. 1). A committee should be appointed to make uniform rules and regulations, and to superintend the making of the union catalog. This is not a difficult undertaking by any means, for it could be done by combining the slips supplied by the different libraries to compile a catalog of the works contained in the union. The cost of printing would be shared by all the libraries, and would entail only, or less, the expense of the catalog which they would have had for their private collections.

This points out how a union catalog can be made for a small co-operative scheme, but what can be done in this way for a small collection can also be followed for a large—to be worked in cycles. Each large library should be the central bureau of a cycle for the receiving of slips from all libraries whose collections are worthy of being included in the union catalog, with the

British Museum as head bureau for the different district central bureaus. The Bodleian might be the bureau for the east side of England; the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth for Wales; Birmingham Library for the Midlands; Manchester for Lancashire and the northwest side of England, as far as Scotland; Leeds for Yorkshire and the northeast side; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh for Scotland; Trinity College, Dublin, for Ireland; such places as the Isle of Man, Isle of Wight and other islands to be included in the cycle to which it comes the nearest on the mainland. The Isle of Man thus comes under Manchester's cycle.

In this way are the main cycles made, but yet to form a complete network of places for the receiving of slips, cycles within the main cycles must again be made. Taking Manchester for the example, it should work in this way: Manchester is the central bureau for the district subject only to the British Museum. As the cycles have been thrown out from the British Museum in the main division, so subdivisions can be made and thrown out from Manchester, whose subordinates should be at such places as Liverpool, Bolton, Lancaster, and Carlisle, each town the centre of a minor cycle.

The advantage of having cycles within cycles is that a catalog can be made for each cycle, and readers wanting to know, "What books are there in the libraries of the district of Manchester?" can be satisfied with the Manchester district cycle catalog. Others might ask, "What books are there in the northwest of England?" the northwest cycle catalog answers. Then comes the question, "Have you got a comprehensive list of books covering the whole of the British Isles?" for which there is the amalgamated main cycle catalog. By having the catalogs thus in cycles, the different questions just propounded are answered with greater facility by the cycle catalogs than by having just the one main cycle catalog.

Symbols should be used for pointing out in which cycle the works are to be found, each cycle catalog referring to the one immediately underneath it. The main cycle catalog could use the figures 1-8, meaning:

No. 1. British Museum, or South of England Cycle.

No. 2. Bodleian, or East side of England Cycle.

" 3. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, or Welsh Cycle.

" 4. Birmingham, or Midlands Cycle.

" 5. Manchester, or Lancashire and Northwest Cycle.

" 6. Leeds, or Northeast Cycle.

" 7. Advocates', Edinburgh, or Scotch Cycle.

" 8. Trinity College, Dublin, or Irish Cycle.

Each of these cycle catalogs could use symbols for the cycle catalogs next lower in the division as, for the subdivision Manchester, or Northwest Cycle:

M/r. Manchester portion of the cycle.

Roch. Rochdale " "

Liv. Liverpool " "

Lan. Lancaster " "

Carl. Carlisle " "

The division of these cycle catalogs into the different towns of the cycles could then show at what particular libraries the books could be found, as:

Arch. Manchester Society of Architects' Library.

Ath. Manchester Athenæum Library.

C. Chetham's Hospital.

F.R. Free Reference Library.

Lit. Manchester Literary Club.

M.A. Municipal School of Art.

P. Portico Library.

Vic. U. Victoria University Library.

J.R. John Rylands Library.

Committees for the management of the scheme should be formed in each cycle, each being subject to and having power to elect to the committee of the cycle immediately above. These committees shall have charge of the printing, correspondence, and the fixing of the subscriptions.

For scheme number two, "the making of catalogs . . . each library to undertake a certain section," the plan can be similar to that of the union catalog in so far as having bureaus in different parts, though it would differ on these two points: (1) That it is not a catalog of what each library, or libraries, possess, but a catalog of what has been published. (2) That only the larger libraries will be in a competent position to undertake any of the labors, because only

these will have the necessary materials—the books—to work upon.

This means then that only at such places as British Museum, Bodleian, Aberystwyth, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Advocates (Edinburgh), and the Trinity College (Dublin) and other large libraries are there sufficient books to work upon, and so only at such places as these can a cataloging centre be made. There are many special libraries, however, and libraries which possess special collections. These can help by cataloging their special collections, as well as their portion (if responsible for a portion).

The plan of dividing the work of cataloging should be done from some logical basis, as the divisions from Dewey's Classification, each library being apportioned a section or division. One library could take for its portion, "Philosophy," another be responsible for "Religion," another "Sociology," and so on until each library is fitted with a task which it is expected to perform to its best ability.

In the case of the special collections, the libraries owning these collections would relieve the library responsible for the division in which the collection comes. Manchester is thus best suited to catalog the portions numbered 010 (Bibliography), and 020 (Library economy), because of their collection from Thomas Greenwood. They would thus relieve whatever library had to deal with "General works" of these portions.

In the same way would special libraries—law libraries, engineering libraries, theological libraries—be of great help in the formation of catalogs, for these libraries are expected to have the best collections in the particular line for which they cater.

Libraries, however, who have in the first place been made responsible for a division, will have control and be the central bureau or receiving station for their particular division, and will see that everything is right and correct before sending up the slips to the main bureau of all.

The main bureau will see that the slips are exchanged, that is to say, a library which has cataloged a division has the right to have copies of all the slips of all the other divisions. These they will take and

arrange to suit whatever sort of catalog they want for their collection.

Small libraries or libraries which are not contributors should be given the opportunity of buying the slips they need at a nominal price.

The third plan mentioned was, "A central bureau, where a staff is kept to do all the cataloging for libraries at a fixed annual subscription." The idea of a central bureau is good—good from the side of economy of time and money. The central bureau means a place where a staff is kept to do all the cataloging. Of course for the upkeep of such a place a certain amount of expense would be entailed, but the co-operation of all the libraries in this matter removes the difficulty. The idea is this: Each library pays an annual sum equal to its income, and for its cataloging relies upon the bureau, which undertakes to send as many printed cards as are wanted by the library for twelve months. The cards can be made into card catalogs, or edited and sent to the printer to make the printed catalog.

In this way would the cataloging of all the libraries be centralized, and much money, time and energy saved. Another point is that publishers would recognize the value of such a place and send review copies of books of any importance to the bureau. It is estimated that the number of volumes needed annually for a bureau in the British Isles would be 2,000 English publications, and 1,000 American and foreign publications. The purchase of these would cost the bureau an average of 5s. a work, £750, round figures, £800. At the end of six months or the end of the year they could be sold and would probably bring about £300, making net cost for the year for book-buying £500.

The average portion of a library's income spent upon books is 14 per cent. Estimating the number of libraries likely to subscribe to the bureau at 400, and their united income at £370,000, this leaves £51,000 spent altogether by libraries upon books. Taking as before the average price of a work at 5s., the number of works are 207,200, round figures 210,000, and average purchase per library 525 works. Supposing three cards are required for the cataloging of each book, the demand the bureau has to

face annually is 630,000 cards, an average of 1,575 cards per library.

This central bureau might be undertaken by the L. A. for England and the A. L. A. for America, but here it is only proposed to deal with one for England. The bureau might be kept at the L. A.'s headquarters and supported by the libraries of the country, or supported by the government and placed at the British Museum. In case of failure of state aid the L. A. could approach the authorities with a view of establishing the bureau at the British Museum, for here is a full supply of new publications under the copyright acts (this would save the £500 estimated as net cost of books). The staff should consist of only fully qualified catalogers and book selectors.

The work should begin by the book selectors choosing from the new productions those books which are deemed best for public library purposes, and with these a list will be made every month and sent round to all libraries for guidance in purchasing. While the monthly list is being prepared by the selectors, the publications selected will pass into the hands of the catalogers, and when these have been cataloged full catalog entries will be printed on special slips ready for distribution to the libraries who apply for them.

For the annotating—the most important branch of cataloging—only persons who have a good knowledge of the subject treated should be asked for their opinions. No one person can successfully annotate or pass a critical review upon every subject, so specialists in each department must be approached, or, for an alternative, the authors might be asked to issue brief notes giving the scope, etc., of their works.

There is no doubt that the cataloging of the future will be co-operative, perhaps not on the lines here pointed out, but yet similar. Everywhere it is being acknowledged that the amount of energy now expended on this feature of library work is unnecessary, and worse still, in many cases unproductive. The library world has been content with the evolution of single catalogs, surely it has now reached a stage at which co-operation and co-ordination would lead to results a thousand times more satisfactory than those which are now achieved.

Is the time not ripe for a welding together of the separate units into one gigantic whole, a whole in which each, whilst being entirely independent as regards its own management and interests, will yet stand in definite and mutual helpful relations to all other members? This is help without defacement of individual interests, and the best kind of co-operation possible, and it is to be hoped that the different library authorities will shortly see this and come to realize that "union is strength."

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WILLIAM BLEASE,

Reference Library, Manchester, England.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

ACCORDING to the 1914 report of the British Museum, the war affected attendance at the museum very materially. Up to the end of June the number of visitors showed an increase of over 31,000 above the figures for the corresponding period in 1913, but in August and September the attendance decreased more than 100,000. The year closed with a total attendance of 814,517, or 132,573 less than in 1913. In the reading room attendance dropped from 243,659 to 224,560; in the newspaper room from 17,938 to 16,704; and in the students' rooms of other departments from 37,788 to 31,949.

The extension building, known as King Edward the Seventh's Galleries, was opened to the public May 7. The new building contains five floors, of which one and part of

another are exhibition galleries, while the others are for staff workrooms and storage purposes. The work of transferring collections to the new building was delayed by trouble with the building trades early in the year, and later by the outbreak of the war.

The war has affected the museum in many ways. Over 60 members of the staff at Bloomsbury, and over 30 of those at the Natural History Museum, have joined either the army or navy. Others have been attached to the War Office and the Foreign Office for special duty, while many who were unable to go into active service have joined different voluntary organizations for military, protective, or hospital work. Special precautions have been taken to protect the collections from raids by hostile aircraft. Progress with official publications will be delayed, and the scheme for a re-issue of the "General catalogue of printed books" will be indefinitely postponed.

Of the accessions to the museum during 1914, books and pamphlets numbered 32,539; serials and parts of volumes 71,831; maps and atlases 2942; music 12,391; newspapers (single numbers) 231,882; manuscripts and seals 1353; oriental printed books and manuscripts 4626; prints and drawings 7043; coins, medals and antiquities of various nations 11,762. The Hazlitt bequest will ultimately provide a fund of about £10,000 for the purchase of early English printed books.

During the year 42,063 titles were written for the General Catalog and for the catalogs of maps and music; 41,856 titles and index-slips for the General Catalog and 16,041 for the music catalog have been prepared for printing and 41,360 titles and index-slips for the General Catalog, 1917 for the map catalog, and 12,901 for the music catalog, have been printed. Five hundred columns, including 77 for the heading America, 67 for Canada, and 309 for the United States, have been revised and reprinted. In each of the three copies of the General Catalog, 41,777 slips have been incorporated, making it necessary to rearrange 52,406 slips in each copy and to add to each 576 new leaves.

The number of volumes sent to be bound numbered 17,115, which were returned in 11,341 volumes. In addition 475 volumes were repaired in the binders' shops, 4204

were repaired in the library, 11,630 were cleaned and polished, and 3183 volumes of reports, etc., were put into light binding.

The total number of volumes used in the reading rooms, exclusive of those on open shelves, was 1,474,435, and the number of readers 224,560, an average of 741 daily.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

NEW YORK CITY has on its payroll about 85,000 regular officials and employees, which is approximately one-fifth of the total number of persons employed by the 204 cities of the United States having an estimated population of 25,000 or over in 1915. The twenty-five-story Municipal Building in which the library is located, together with other public buildings in close proximity, provides central offices for the principal administrative departments. The Municipal Building alone houses over 4000 officials and employees. Many of these, of course, have no duties which require them to use a library and no inclination to use it for personal reasons. Nevertheless, the large number of employees and the magnitude and complexity of the city's problems present a large and rich field for library service—a field which in its first year and a half the library has only begun to cultivate. An indication of the prompt response to the service offered appears in the fact that from November, 1914, to June, 1915, the number of volumes circulated increased 200 per cent, while other lines of activity expanded in like proportion.

The New York Municipal Reference Library is primarily a library; it collects and makes available the latest and best materials which are likely to be of use in the manifold activities of any of the city departments. It is not an investigating agency; it is not often called upon to prepare formal reports either for legislative or administrative officials. Most of the city departments are so large that they require on their own staff one or more persons with special qualifications for making investigations and reports. The bureaus of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are investigating and reporting agencies. The

Finance Department has a large bureau known as the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics. The presence of many trained investigators and specialized investigating bureaus, however, instead of limiting the field of the library, creates a special demand for a well-equipped and efficient library service.

New York City is a prolific publisher. Nearly all of its scores of independent departments issue regular reports, and many of them publish weekly and monthly bulletins, as well as numerous special reports and monographs. With the rapid shifting of officials and administrations even the most valuable of these publications are in danger of being lost or forgotten. The library endeavors to collect and preserve a file of all the publications of all the departments. To assist in performing this important function of a depository for all city publications, the Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance making it the duty of the head of every department and bureau to transmit to the library four copies of every publication as soon as issued.

A central bureau of information and reference to which officials may turn when need arises is coming to be considered an indispensable adjunct to a city government. The New York Municipal Reference Library is not satisfied with this purely passive function. To avoid the waste involved in acquiring material which, however valuable, may never be called for, the library in October, 1914, began the publication of a weekly bulletin entitled *Municipal Reference Library Notes*. The principal feature is a classified list of recent additions. In this way new books, reports, periodical articles, etc., are called to the attention of those who can make the information of value in the public service. About 1600 copies of the *Notes* are distributed directly to employees who desire them. The response to this enterprise has been prompt and enthusiastic.

In the issue of the *Notes* for February 10, 1915, a "Monthly list of New York City publications" was begun. Next to the federal government and to the government of his own city and state, the administrator and the student of municipal and public affairs is interested in the government of

the metropolis of the country. Nearly all large libraries in the United States, and many small libraries also, endeavor to preserve complete files of the departmental and important special reports of New York City. By following this monthly list, libraries and individuals may readily learn of the appearance of publications in which they are interested.

C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Librarian*.

PICTURE WORK FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

THE following outline is revised from that given before the meeting of the Southern Tier Library Club at Owego, N. Y., last spring. It was prepared for the purpose merely of suggesting to the small library the way to begin on getting together a picture loan collection, and how to do so inexpensively. It has been tried out by the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library.

WHERE TO OBTAIN PICTURES

1. Free of Cost

Magazines—duplicate copies.

Summer travel booklets issued by railroad and steamship companies give some of best material obtainable; watch advertisements for current issues.

New York State Museum, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y. (115 colored plates of birds of New York.)

International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. ("Harvesting scenes," and other booklets. Should have 2 copies.)

Picture supplements of the New York Sunday newspapers often run special features; can be utilized for the picture collection.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill. (Colored posters of American history.)

See also the A. L. A. "List of material on geography which may be obtained free or at small cost." Classified under country and under industry, very complete. Price, 15c.

2. At Small Cost

George P. Brown & Co., 38 Lovett St., Beverly, Mass. (Brown's famous pictures. 1c each, 120 for \$1.)

Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass. (University prints. 1c each, 100 for 80c.)

Cosmos Pictures Co., 119 West 25th St., New York. (Cosmos pictures. 10 for 25c; 50 for \$1.)

Perry Picture Co., Malden, Mass. (Perry pictures. 1c each; 120 for \$1. 2c each for pictures in color.)

A. W. Mumford, Publisher, 536 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. (Nature study pictures, in color. 2c each, 100 for \$1.80. See catalog for others.)

The Mentor Assn., 52 E. 19th St., New York. (*Mentor Magazine*, semi-monthly, \$3 a year. Six good gravures with each issue. Back sets obtainable.)

Tissot Picture Society, 37 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J. (Tissot Bible pictures in color. 1c each, 120 for \$1.)

Where different sizes are offered, the price for the standard size is given here.

For publishers of finer pictures, and of large wall pictures see list in part 6 of *Modern Library Economy Series*, published by the Elm Tree Press, 189 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Also other numbers in same series.

FILING

Pictures are shelved upright like books, in pigeonholes, similar to the plan of the Haverhill Public Library. Ordinary shelves $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide were partitioned off into pigeonholes 4 inches apart, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; leaving a space of 3 inches between top of pigeonhole and shelf above.

Large pictures are filed flat in bulletin-case, and a card index kept of them.

Unmounted pictures are filed in large envelopes in cabinet drawers.

CLASSIFICATION

Pictures are classified according to subject, with as many subdivisions as necessary for the size of the collection. A shelf-label denotes the main heading, and guide-cards are used for each subdivision. The plan of classifying and alphabetizing found satisfactory in this library would differ for a larger or for a smaller collection; and as it has grown, some changes have been made. The broad divisions into which the collection is divided are as follows: Bible, Miscellaneous, Useful arts, Fine arts, Literature, Nature study, Portraits, Travel, and History. Old and New Testament pictures are arranged by periods; painting and sculpture by schools; history by periods under the country.

At first all pictures were filed alphabetically in their respective subdivisions. But with the constant handling and looking-over of pictures by teachers and others for selection, it has been found impossible as well as unnecessary to do this. Therefore the only divisions kept strictly alphabetical are Literature, the Fine arts subdivisions, and Portraits.

Divisions of a subject follow each other alphabetically except where arranged by periods. Travel is arranged by country under each continent.

MOUNTING

The pictures are tipped at the corners, and pressed while paste is damp.

Four different mounting papers are used for the sake of variety—a rag paper for the cheaper clippings, a dark grey-green for colored pictures, a cloud-grey for the better pictures in black and white, and a brown for pictures in sepia. The rag paper is bought of Stephens & Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; the better papers are bought of Chas. G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C.; and of Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons, Bleecker St., New York.

On the back of each picture in the upper left hand corner the class number is written; in the upper right hand corner the name of the artist or the title of the picture, etc. The pictures are filed facing the right, so that the name on the back in the right hand corner is the quickest identification.

CIRCULATION

Pictures are loaned to teachers and others in any quantity desired. They are sent out in manila envelopes on which the date due is stamped, and the number of pictures taken written.

A record slip is kept at the library with number of pictures in each class taken, the borrower's number, and date due.

FOR CONSULTATION

The greatest help has been obtained in the organization of the picture collection at the Binghamton Public Library from the Haverhill Public Library, and from the Public Library of the District of Columbia. The *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April, 1914, gives a description of the Haverhill mounted picture collection. The Public Library of the District of Columbia, Wash-

ington, D. C., upon request will send an outline of their picture collection. Much practical assistance can be obtained from consulting both of these reports.

Attention is again called to the A. L. A. "List of material on geography," and to the publications in the Modern American Library Economy Series.

LEILA H. SEWARD.

A BOOK BUYING TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA

DR. WALTER LICHTENSTEIN, the librarian of Northwestern University, who returned from his book-buying trip to South America last spring, has issued a very interesting report on the results of his labors. There were at once so many requests for copies of this report that the first edition was exhausted and a second one has now been printed. Dr. Lichtenstein made the trip on behalf of a number of American institutions, namely: Harvard College Library, Harvard Law School Library, The John Crerar Library, Northwestern University Library, John Carter Brown Library, Northwestern University Law School Library, and the American Antiquarian Society.

He left Evanston on July 4, 1913, and arrived in New York on the return trip March 21, 1915. Salary and expenses, however, were paid for a period of nineteen and one-third months only. The salary amounted to \$4,833.33, while all other expenses came to \$5,654.70. The share of salary and expenses paid by each institution was strictly in proportion to the purchases made for it. In all, there was expended on books \$25,582.33, so that the total expenditures were \$36,070.36, of which the co-operating institutions paid \$35,934.50, the difference representing the profits earned on exchange.

"Unfortunately," says Dr. Lichtenstein in his report, "the material purchased in Paraguay has not arrived in the United States at this time of writing, nor have all the institutions given me the number of books and pamphlets acquired by them as a result of this trip. As near as I can estimate, the co-operating institutions have obtained about nine thousand volumes. Be-

sides, there are seventeen manuscripts, of which one at least is of considerable value, twelve portfolios of documents of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and about thirty thousand sheets of Bolivian newspapers which the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester has taken over, paying one thousand dollars. Leaving out of consideration these newspapers, the manuscripts, and all other material not desired by the co-operating institutions, the net cost per item has been, roughly, four dollars. The average, however, will be reduced when the amounts to be paid for the newspapers and such sums as may be obtained by selling material not wanted by the co-operating institutions have been received.

... Since much of the material secured could not have been purchased from European dealers, which means that it could not have been obtained except by going to South America, and comparing the prices paid with the prices of dealers who sell South American books, it will be found that four dollars per item is not a high average, but a low one.

"In the course of my trip I visited all the independent countries of South America, and purchased something at least in every country. My largest purchases were made in Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay. In Venezuela and Bolivia and partly also in Brazil the purchases consisted of collections which had to be divided among the co-operating institutions, and naturally included a fair amount of material which, either because the co-operating institutions already had it or because the class of material in question is not collected by the institutions which I represented, can be sold to other libraries in this country. The purchase of collections on joint account in this manner was a new experiment. It did not seem to me to be wholly satisfactory. The chief difficulty was that the material could not be readily divided until my own return to this country, with the result that no one knew until I did return for how much each institution was liable, and hence I was considerably hampered in making further purchases. ... In countries, however, like those of South America, it is practically impossible to undertake to any large degree the separation of the material.

It is difficult to obtain enough satisfactory cases wherein to pack the books, even under favorable circumstances, and shipping is so expensive from most points that it is undesirable to increase the number of shipments needlessly. Furthermore, the place available in which to pack the books proved in most cases to be such that it was impossible to spread out the books and undertake anything in the way of collation or selection.

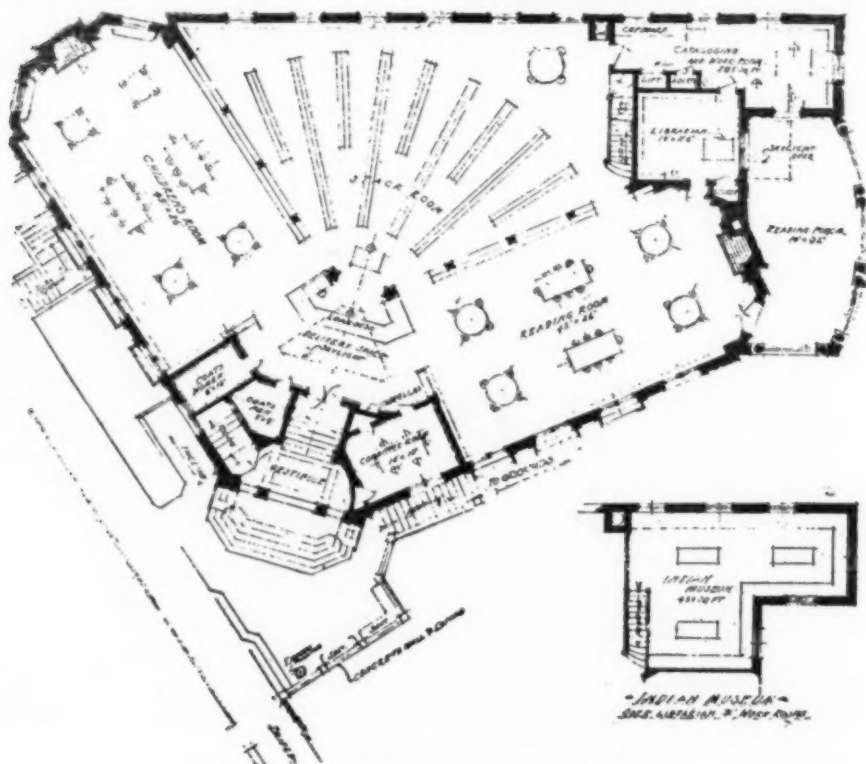
"When the collections came to be divided it was soon felt that the only possible way to divide the cost among the institutions interested was to devise a system of points. A pamphlet was counted as one point, an unbound volume as four, and a bound volume as eight. It would have been impossible to estimate the value of each separate item, and it was found that if exceptions were made for unusually valuable and important sets and volumes, this estimate on the basis of points worked no injustice to any institution."

UMATILLA COUNTY LIBRARY PLANS

The plans submitted to the Carnegie Corporation for the new Umatilla County Public Library, in Pendleton, Oregon, have been approved by the corporation and officially accepted by the city. The building will stand at the northern end of the Main street bridge overlooking the river, and will cost about \$35,000, of which \$25,000 will be provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

Architectural features characteristic of the early Italian Renaissance period will mark the exterior, and the building will be as nearly fireproof as the funds will permit. The basement walls and floor will be of concrete and the superstructure of stucco on hollow tile; the roof of terra cotta tile. Wood will be used sparingly; only for door and window trims, bookcases, stacks, and furniture.

The two reading rooms are each 26 by 45 feet, and each will accommodate forty read-



UMATILLA COUNTY LIBRARY—FIRST FLOOR PLAN

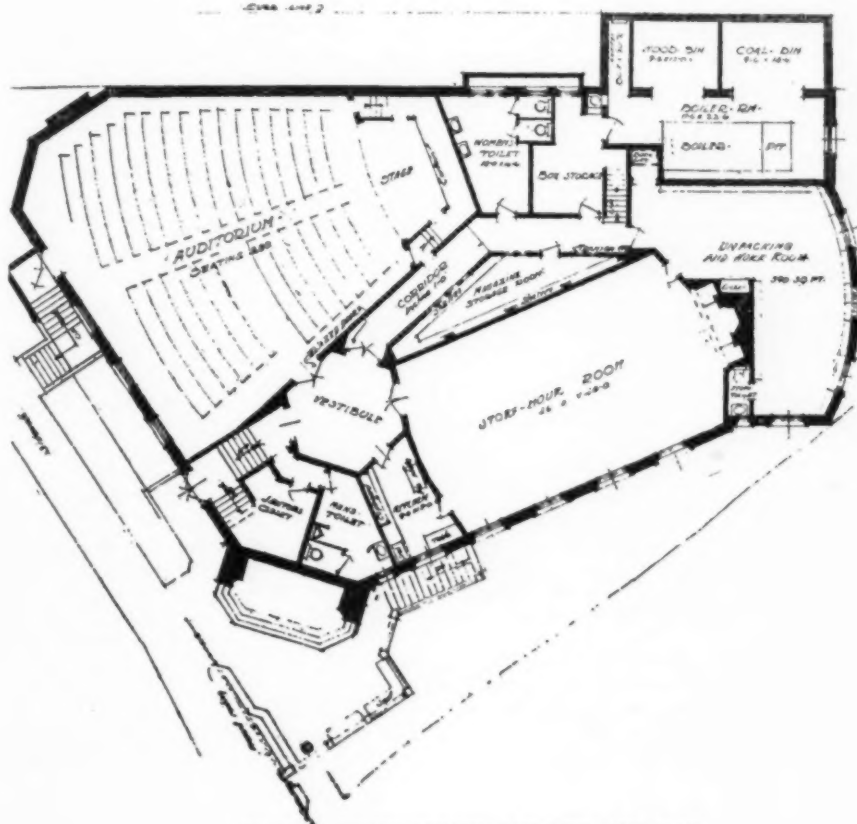
ers. In the children's room, the tables and chairs will be of three graduated heights. Window seats at either side of the fireplace will furnish added space and attractions. The windows of the adult reading room will give a beautiful view over the river toward Main street. From this room, also, one can pass through a French door on to the reading porch which is one of the unusual features of the building. It is 14 by 32 feet and, on the east side where it will be cool in the summer afternoons, will offer a most attractive view up the river toward the mountains.

There are at present nearly 8,000 volumes in the county library. Over 3,000 were added within the past year and at this rate of growth the next ten years will add 30,000 volumes more. When all shelving shown in the plans has been added as needed, 38,000 volumes can be accommo-

dated. After that an upper stack can be added over the present stack room with glazed glass floor and this will increase the capacity to 65,000 volumes.

Nothing more appropriate could be found for museum purposes in Eastern Oregon than a selected collection of Indian relics and space for this purpose is planned on a mezzanine floor above the librarian's office and catalog room. In the basement floor an attractive six-sided vestibule opens on the left into the auditorium, which will seat two hundred and eighty people. Opening from the vestibule on the right is the story hour and club room. A tiny kitchen has been provided in connection with the club room, so that refreshments may be conveniently served when occasion requires.

The county book room is placed underneath the reading porch. This will be used



UMATILLA COUNTY LIBRARY—BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

for a work room and for storing the duplicate books.

The building stands on an irregular sloping lot. A section of concrete wall will be made to enlarge the entrance space and concrete seats built in overlooking the river. At the bridge corner will be placed a drinking fountain. A novel feature will be in the using of the waste water from the fountain for irrigating the parked slope and in forming a water garden in the rocky bank.

CONVICTS WORK FOR A LIBRARY

THE following circular letter of appeal was sent out last month to San Antonio citizens by the convicts in the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville. The letter was signed by L. A. Simon, "prison show ad manager":

"This letter comes from a bunch of convicts. And it is not a 'pity-us' plea. It is an out-and-out appeal to your noble self, combined with just a wee bit of the spirit 'one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

"Listen! Every year, here at the great Huntsville Prison, the boys get together and put on a cracker-jack Fourth of July show, both for inmates and outsiders. Nor is this merely for time-passing, but a vital need for the men; thus putting it up to us, 'we social outcasts,' to make good society's deficiency. We've simply got to raise the money, so that we may read good books, good magazines, good papers—we simply have to help ourselves to our better beings. Will you help, too?

"Of course, we collect some little coin at the gate—but our best and most deserving support comes from the unique program that we issue for this show. And right here is where we hope to declare you in on our souvenir program—if you will. Hundreds of these splendid, preservable programs are distributed here, and thousands are mailed to business houses, public institutions and individuals all over the country.

"To all who contribute—we are proud to devote an entire complimentary section of our souvenir program, hoping that you will respond to this worthy cause with a dollar—more if you like or can.

"Train our minds. Five times as many prisoners come from the illiterate classes as from the literate. Doesn't it stand to reason, then, that the more real education you give your prisoners, the less chance there is for their becoming again a burden and charge on society?

"Is it not evident that every bit of assistance we get makes us more able to cope with the struggle when the gates open again to us? We have to be improved if we again join the social structure—but we can't do it without tools. Will you help us to keep up our library?

"We cannot stand still! We must go forward! Let us give you complimentary space in our truly de luxe prison souvenir program, fit for any desk or household."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY REPORT

In the annual report of the Chicago Public Library for 1914-1915, Mr. Legler narrates in detail the campaign for funds which, beginning with 1916, will give the library a quarter of a million dollars additional annually. He recommends a large program of development for the next ten years. Chief of the plans of extension is an increase of branches from 32 to 99, and establishment of libraries in each of the twenty-four high schools on a broad scale of thoroughness and usefulness. For branch libraries he suggests, during the present period of shifting population in Chicago, buildings located on busy business thoroughfares, one story in height, but with ample floor space, instead of buildings of monumental type situated on residential streets.

Summarizing the work of the year, note is made of a large increase in home circulation—a gain of 897,419, with a total recorded use of 5,302,911 volumes, 4,326,057 of this issue being home circulation. Gains over the preceding year were as follows: School circulation, 46,598; branches, 2; deposit stations, 5; business house branches, 2; school deposits, 171; general deposit issues, 106,711; recorded reference issues, 89,968.

Story hours were conducted in fifteen branches, with a total attendance of 18,296.

New departures for the year included the opening of the open shelf music room in November, with a basic collection of vocal and instrumental music, including sheet music. In seven months a total of 15,650 pieces were withdrawn for home use. The open shelf foreign book room was opened the same month, doubling the circulation of books in foreign languages, which were thus represented: German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Polish, Bohemian, Russian, Yiddish, Lettish, Italian, Spanish.

With a loan fund of \$1,000, small rental collections of current books, both fiction and non-fiction, were installed in the Central library and in seven branches, and the total outlay was met in four months.

A parcel post delivery service was inaugurated early in the year. Some of the outlying deposit stations are served daily through this medium.

In December a system of package libraries was provided in co-operation with a movement fostered by the Association of Commerce for the study of civics in the high schools, and similarly furthered by the Civics Extension Board for the upper grades in the elementary schools.

A ROMANCE OF DICTIONARY MAKING

A DICTIONARY of the Hebrew language is being compiled by Dr. Elieser Ben Jehuda. To accomplish this seemingly simple work, Dr. Ben Jehuda has already given thirty-six years, and the end is not yet accomplished, though it is hoped that four years more may see its completion. No dictionary has ever been made for all the Jewish literature recorded since the time of the Bible, and the language has necessarily developed greatly since the Biblical and Talmudian period in the sciences, the arts and trades, and the language of philosophy. Scores of new words have been made by a committee of scholars who met weekly in Dr. Ben Jehuda's study in Jerusalem in the effort to make Hebrew a language of to-day.

In the libraries of Moscow and Petrograd, Vienna and Parma, Berlin, Munich, Paris, and London, the work has been carried on, and the scholar's notes, on more than half a million slips, were gathered

together in his library at Jerusalem where Mrs. Ben Jehuda has had the tremendous task of transcribing and arranging them.

When the war broke out they came to America and are now working in the New York Public Library on the introduction to the volumes, not daring to risk trans-shipment of the precious notes.

Four volumes of the work are completed. The fifth is in the hands of the Langenscheidt Press in Berlin, and the sixth is ready for the printer. There will be four more, including the introduction.

They are, of course, in Hebrew. Each word is given its equivalent in the three chief languages of the modern world—English, German, French. Furthermore, it is compared in all the Semitic languages from the dead Aramaic to the living Arabic. The derivation, the various changes in every branch, are noted. Finally, it is presented in all its different shades and nuances by means of definitions and of quotations from Hebrew literature.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

This is our bank of learning, modern and marble floored.

And here I stand like a teller, and gods men once adored,

Old rituals of idols, go blindly through my hands

To a world that, faith forgetting, to-day misunderstands,

And fails to find in its making a larger law's commands.

Here we have twenty talents stored and a thousand score.

And to him that hath shall be given. We lend him more and more.

And from him that lacks shall be taken. And the years shall strip away

From the cheap and the tawdry faces the youth of yesterday,

Readers of tales as vital as a child tells in his play.

And the cheap and the childish credos, the old ancestral lies,

We slowly learn to sublimate. And error's dark disguise,

And the rotting husks and wrappings of truth that the simple see,

We strip from her fair white body. We toil to set her free.

For men made of truth a mummy once and cheated you and me.

We all are the law's small servants; atoms of life to-day,
Like the flowers that fade upon my desk, and that child that turns away
Stunted, pale, consumptive, with her heaven in her eye,
Hugging her book of fairy tales. And she loves each golden lie.
But the world outgrows its fairy tales. And the child must grow or die.

Day after day they come and go, the crude, the cheap, the young,
With their little pitiful poets, and their songs long since outsung,
And the God of all light and glory, who caused his stars to be,
Does he read each childish story that they write for you and me?
This is his laboratory, where he toils to set men free.

—From "Processionals," by JOHN CURTIS UNDERWOOD.

GOVERNMENT AID TO LIBRARIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

THE Dutch government has adopted a new system for fixing the amount of subsidies granted to public reading rooms. The main principle of this system is to give to libraries with a small income material assistance in overcoming initial financial difficulties. For this purpose the income of a library (from municipal or private sources) has been taken as a base, the government granting a subsidy of 50 per cent. on the first 1000 florins, 40 per cent. on the second and third 1000, 30 per cent. on the fourth, 20 per cent. on the fifth, and 10 per cent. on each following thousand to a maximum of 5000 florins.

The war, however, with its far reaching economic influences has played havoc with the entire budget. Most items have been curtailed and from the latest communications we learn that the proposed decreases amount to a deduction of 13,000 florins for the Royal Library; of 3000 for the library of Leyden; of 3600 for the library at Groningen; of 1200 for the library at Delft; and of 17,000 florins on the total amount for public reading rooms.

The following figures from the 1915 budget give an idea of what this government aid means to some of the principal libraries as well as the smaller reading rooms:

Royal Library (The Hague), 100,000 florins (books, etc., 54,000; salaries, 46,000).

Library University of Leyden, 53,000 florins (books, etc., 29,000; salaries, 24,000).

Library University of Utrecht, 44,000 florins (books, etc., 24,000; salaries, 20,000).

Library University of Groningen, 30,000 florins (books, etc., 20,000; salaries, 10,000).

Library Polytechnic Institute (Delft), 37,000 florins (books, etc., 20,000; salaries, 14,000; costs of moving, 3000).

Subsidies to public reading rooms: Alkmaar, 750 florins; Amersfoort, 2000; Amsterdam, 5000; Apeldoorn, 1000; Appingadam, 1200; Bussum, 1600; Dordrecht, 1800; Franeker, 750; The Hague, 2700; Groningen, 1800; Den Helder, 1000; Hilversum, 2000; Leeuwarden, 1200; Leyden, 1600; Middelburg, 600; Sneek, 1500; Tilburg, 1000; Utrecht, 3000; Veendam, 1200; Vlissingen, 600; Zaandam, 1200; Zeist, 600; Zutphen, 600. To reading rooms in preparation and to be opened during the current year, 3300 florins. Grand total, 38,000 florins.

IS READING ON THE WANE?

ARE the people of to-day reading more or fewer books than they did ten, twenty, or thirty years ago? Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, is quite certain they are reading fewer and poorer books. Not because good books are no longer written, but because the whole tendency of the times seems to him to be towards mere amusement rather than toward education and improvement. In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* last winter on "The reading of books nowadays," he deplored the development of what he calls the "butterfly habit of mind," and discussed its causes and its responsibility for the falling off of interest in worth-while books on the part of the public.

The article aroused a good deal of interest both among librarians and publishers because of its sweeping statements on the "very considerable falling off in circulation of all classes of books," and there has been much questioning as to the source of his authority for such a statement. Mr. E. W. Mumford of the Penn Publishing Company has been interested to collect some statistics and they show a decided

increase in the use of books and libraries. These statistics he has incorporated in a letter to the JOURNAL, which is so interesting that we reprint it here.

"Several librarians," he says, "have spoken to me of the statement made by a prominent publisher in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1914, as follows:

"Even at the public libraries throughout the country, where books, of course, cost nothing, the circulation of books is steadily falling off."

"In another paragraph the writer also stated that librarians attribute the 'falling in circulation of all classes of books' to the counter-attraction of the 'movies,' but it is not clear whether this statement refers to public libraries or to circulating libraries where a charge is made for books.

"Those familiar with recent library progress can hardly understand the basis for such statements. *New York Libraries* for February, 1915, shows that free library circulation in the libraries of New York City in the decade ending 1914 gained 11,971,151 over the previous decade. This gain is three millions greater than the one of the decade ending 1904 over the previous ten years.

"The last report of the New York Public Library shows a gain for 1914 over 1913 in books called for at the Central Building for reference purposes of 441,613; and a gain of 1,196,338 in books for home use.

"Mr. Dudgeon reports that 113 libraries in Wisconsin in towns of all sizes from 1000 population to 373,000 showed an aggregate circulation in 1907 of 2,723,739, in 1912 3,775,410, in 1914 4,147,262. This certainly indicates a steady progress.

"In Washington, D. C., in the ten years 1904-1914 the circulation of books for home use increased 156 per cent. Dr. Bowerman's report for the year ending June 30, 1914, gives a table of twenty-seven libraries in cities of over 200,000, showing the total circulation in each for the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. In practically every one of these cases there has been an increase in circulation in each of the years named.

"Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, mentions eight other American cities in which cir-

ulation materially increased in 1914 over 1913.

"The publisher mentioned may have had in mind the reduction in the comparative circulation of fiction. Twenty years ago fiction was in many libraries 70 or 80 per cent. of the whole circulation. In 1913 the New York Public Library's percentage was 55. In ten years the percentage at Washington has decreased from 84 to 56. Many other libraries show a similar tendency."

It may be that Mr. Brett gathered his data from English library reports, many of which record a decrease in circulation. In Warrington, for example, circulation dropped from 94,090 in 1912-13, to 91,030 in 1913-14, with a corresponding falling off in registration. Newcastle-upon-Tyne lost 15,817 in circulation, largely fiction; Liverpool's decrease is most noticeable of all, the loss in reference use amounting to 53,500, while in circulation it was over 102,000. Birmingham records an increase in circulation but a decrease in reference use, which it ascribes to the weather, saying "a long spell of fine weather affects the issues of reference libraries to a far greater extent than lending departments."

The question is an interesting one and, as has been briefly shown here, it seems to be equally easy to collect figures for either side. Any one with a fondness for statistics might carry it farther and figure out percentages and per capita distribution of books, but whether the results would justify the expenditure of time and energy is left to the investigator to decide.

OUR BIRTHRIGHT

English literature is the birthright of our race. We have produced and are producing some of the greatest of poets, of philosophers, of men of science. No race can boast of a better, purer, or nobler literature—richer than our commerce, more powerful than our arms. It is the true pride and glory of our country, and we cannot be too thankful for it. It is no exaggeration to say that books endow us with an enchanted palace of bright and happy thoughts. A library has been said to be a true university; it is also a fairyland, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world.—
LORD AVEBURY.

SECOND SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE IN WISCONSIN

"Without exception, the most helpful and inspiring library meeting I ever attended" was a comment repeatedly made by library workers present at the conference held by the Wisconsin Library Commission in July. The registration shows 175 in attendance, representing 14 states; 49 Wisconsin libraries sent one or more delegates.

"The librarian and the book" was the central theme of the conference. Brief talks by book specialists and leaders in the library profession presented many types of books and modes of putting these books into the hands of the persons who need them. The greatest value of the conference came to those who took part in the animated discussions. The spirit of these informal round tables cannot be reproduced. Measured by the eagerness of all to have a share in them, the conference was unquestionably successful.

OPENING DAY

For the opening day, July 22, over 75 library workers representing 11 states were present. Brief talks, explaining the aims of the conference were given by Miss Hazeltine and Mr. Dudgeon.

"What the patrons have a right to expect of the public library" was vividly put by Dr. McCarthy of the Legislative Reference Library. Believing that sympathy and kindness are most needed in library work, he said, "If you are dealing with books you've got to love books; if you are a public servant you've got to love public service." Dr. McCarthy emphasized the necessity of keeping in touch with the community and of striving to add to its future citizenship,—concretely, through work in vocational guidance. A spirited discussion of Sunday opening, one of the points urged by the speaker, followed this talk.

Miss Stearns' topic, "Is the public library fulfilling its mission?" was vigorously presented. She laid stress upon the quality of service as of paramount importance, protesting against irksome and unnecessary rules, that often keep the real owners away from the books. The tendency to make the library a social center was commended by Miss Stearns, who maintains that anything

that leads people to books is a legitimate undertaking for the library.

"What classes of books are most worth while" was presented by Miss Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission. From her experience she named the types of books that she knew were read, books on practical ethics, books of information about trades, and on how to make things, books of biography, etc. In the round table "New books which are worth while," conducted by Miss Bascom, interesting comments were made upon definite titles, especially with reference to their value and their appeal in the library.

A visit to the new Wisconsin State Capitol, including an inspection of the offices of the Library Commission and its Legislative Reference Library and Traveling Library Departments, occupied the afternoon of the first day.

CHICAGO AS A BOOK CENTER

Consideration of the library activities in Chicago occupied two sessions on Friday and Saturday, July 23 and 24. The presence of the leading men and women representing these interests assured an increased attendance. Mr. Legler, in speaking of "What is worth while in the Chicago Public Library," told especially of the work of the home circulation department, school branches, branch libraries and deposit stations, each claiming to be the most worth while in the entire library. Dr. Andrews' paper on "What is most worth while in the John Crerar Library," introduced the members of the conference to this important library, with its special collections on medical, technical and social sciences. Mr. Carleton, librarian of the Newberry Library, was to describe this institution, had he been able to come. "Business libraries and the application of library methods to business activities" was discussed by Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*. Libraries in Chicago business houses were cited as typifying the movement. The speaker declared that the wide application of the card system to business records has assured the success of the business library.

Mr. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., speaking on the topic, "How the Chicago office of the A. L. A. can serve you," told

of the accomplishments of the association and especially commented upon the value of the publications issued. Chief benefit from membership in the A. L. A. results, he said, through the publication of the membership list, virtually a "who's who" for the library profession. Mr. Utley also stated that he believed in the next ten years the chief effort in library activity will be put forth to make the public realize the importance of library work.

In introducing Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the Chicago School of Education, Mr. Legler, who had been invited to preside for this session, made the statement that work with the school was the greatest problem now confronting the librarian for solution. Miss Warren's paper on "Notable characteristics of school libraries in Chicago" was an able presentation of the subject. She reviewed the present school library activities and made a plea for the employment of trained librarians in the public schools, instead of assigning library duties to teachers when they have absolutely no interest in it or any idea of what is expected from them. Especially by inculcating habits of study and reading can the librarian help the children. The co-operation of the teacher and the parent must be won. The methods used in the School of Education were set forth in a suggestive manner.

Problems for discussion were presented by Mr. Roden, assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library, in his talk "Buying books for the library." In book selection he said the best book for the public library is the one which will suit the largest number of average readers, not the book for the specialist, or the "off color" book that may have literary excellence, or the ephemeral work of fiction. Suggestions drawn from his own experience in buying books for the Chicago Public Library were practical. In regard to book prices Mr. Roden declared that the dealers were no longer bound by the net price system and that libraries should buy where they are given the best price. Especially interesting was the discussion that followed. Mr. Roden urged that local book dealers be given support. Mr. Melcher of Stewart's Book Store, Indianapolis, stated that the

average purchase of books per person in the United States was only three-fourths of a book for each inhabitant. This percentage is below that of England, Germany and Switzerland. "Things worth seeing in a big book store" were described by Mr. Wolter, of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The round table discussions for these days on "The profession of librarianship—how we can extend and improve it," led by Miss Ahern and on "Librarians' reading," led by Miss Hazeltine, were spirited and participated in by many speakers. On the first topic many suggestions were forthcoming. Dr. Andrews would have the quality of bibliographical instruction in colleges improved, thus raising the dignity of the profession. Conscious effort to present library work as an attractive vocation to college women, was suggested by Miss Turvill, as a plan that had been attempted before the vocational conference for women in the University of Wisconsin. Miss Lindsay advocated giving a similar presentation to high school students. The social service opportunity in library work, Mr. Utley believes, will attract more young men to the field. Miss Hazeltine and Miss Duren emphasized that the library profession will always demand hard work and that the value of technique, a more esthetic word for drudgery, must not be ignored. Miss Ahern, in summing up, spoke of the necessity that librarians refresh their ideas through attendance at conferences.

The round table on "Librarians' reading," with personal reports, proved most pleasurable. Mr. Legler testified to the charm that modern poetry, especially Richard Hovey, possessed for him. Each should read on lines pleasurable to himself. A plea for the special day each week for reading was made by Miss Preston and echoed by others. Mrs. Mason and Miss Humble found pleasure in memorizing poetry and in re-reading, especially children's books. "Form the habit of picking up a book at odd minutes," was Miss Bascom's suggestion, and she spoke of the cashier in a cafeteria who is reading Lodge's "Life of Alexander Hamilton" in the midst of constant interruption. Mrs. Lemon, of the Omaha, Neb., school system, hinted that librarians like teachers might read in the time spent in

saying "there is no time to read." Miss Warren's suggestions were quite to the point: "Read with enthusiasm, be interested in the subject, keep your point of view fresh, read rapidly to get the heart of the subject."

Members of the conference visited the Historical Library on Friday afternoon and its notable collection of books and many phases of activity were viewed with interest.

A garden party, given by Miss Carpenter, on Friday evening, gave opportunity for those in attendance to become better acquainted. Mrs. Reuben G. Thwaites entertained nearly 90 at Turvillwood, her country home, on Lake Monona, Saturday afternoon. On Sunday afternoon, Miss Hazeltine was at home to librarians attending the conference. Tea was served and Miss Ahern read aloud several short Irish plays.

POETRY AND BUSINESS

The theme for Monday, July 26, was a study of books of poetry and about business. One of the most vivid and lasting impressions, revealed by the comments made by librarians present during all the sessions, was awakened by Prof. Beatty's paper on "Modern poets and poetry" and the evening devoted to readings from these poets. Listeners felt that Prof. Beatty was right in claiming that modern poetry was full of promise, that it has a living interest and appeal. He said that librarians have a peculiar opportunity to help in popularizing poetry, and Miss Bascom's round table on "Poets and poetry" pointed out a means of creating and stimulating such an interest. Preceding the reading of several poems, a victrola concert was given, demonstrating records for library use. A discussion of victrolas in libraries followed.

"Books on business" were vigorously discussed by R. S. Butler, professor of business administration at the university. His points in regard to selection of business books, the types of books and the phases of the subject that should be covered, were definitely made and extremely practical in their application. Miss Stearns' second talk followed, on "The library and civic and social publications," and was very practical in its suggestions about material for social and civic organizations.

The session closed with a round table led by Mr. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission, on "Books for men." He made a pertinent suggestion that where their co-operation is desired, the business men be asked to do favors for the library, for example, ask their assistance in answering reference questions. As on the preceding mornings, many entered with zest into the discussion. Mr. Melcher was forceful in urging that librarians pattern after the successful book store, if they wish to secure the patronage of men, that they consider accessibility in the library's location; have the entrance less like that of an institution; treat the patron like a customer, making him feel that he is desired; take time to cultivate the qualities of good salesmanship, give good service; have confidence in your wares, if you wish to interest people; read your books; try entering your own library door in the attitude of a stranger to see what impression you would receive; be self-confident especially in talking to business men and overcome timidity.

Walter M. Smith, librarian of the University Library, thought men, when they had time to read, really selected the same books, excepting sentimental books, that women did, but he doubted whether the small library had resources to supply enough books to satisfy a man who wishes to get thoroughly into the subject that attracts him. Mr. Smith spoke a word of warning against overdoing in the matter of attention, which may sometimes annoy the reader.

Window displays were suggested by Miss Preston as a means of attracting attention of men particularly. Mr. Rice, library clerk in the state superintendent's office, believed that longer evening hours were desirable when men are free to come to the library, and that efforts were needed to overcome timidity on the part of men about entering the library, because of their fear of seeming "green." Instruction in the use of the library given through the public school will do more than any other thing to counteract this feeling. Miss Smith, of Madison, Wis., agreed that this was the solution. She made this her aim, when presenting library instruction in the Madison schools, namely, to get the interest of

the boys in the eight grades. As a result of her course the children feel perfectly at home in the library, in the use of the catalog, indexes, bound magazines, etc.

ALUMNI DAY

When the summer conference was planned, the officers of the Alumni Association decided to make this the occasion for a reunion of the graduates. July 27 was designated as alumni day and the program was under the direction of the association. Brief talks were given by Prof. Fish, of the history department of the University, Prof. Campbell and Prof. Lathrop of the English department, two being on the regular staff of lecturers and thus well known to the alumni. Dr. Fish's topic was "Newer books in American history." He named the more notable publications of recent years in the historical field, spoke of forthcoming works, and made illuminating comments upon each title. "Continental novels," the subject of Prof. Campbell's talk, was most stimulating to personal reading and intensely practical in answering the librarian's question what foreign fiction is worth consideration for the library shelves. Prof. Campbell said that novel readers ignore continental literature too much, that no one can readily understand the present English and American novels without reading foreign fiction, especially the fiction of France and Russia. He dwelt especially on the influence of Russian fiction and stated that the Scandinavian countries were producing the very best continental literature at the present time. Specific titles were cited to illustrate each point.

Last in this group Prof. Lathrop spoke on "Reading standard fiction." The junction of standard fiction, he said, lies in the stimulus given to the imagination. Novels should be read for fun and to give pleasure. Beyond providing editions that possess charm of appearance, the librarian should do little to influence the reading of standards.

The second half of the alumni program opened with a brief talk by Julia A. Robinson, '09, president of the Alumni Association and Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. She touched upon the widening of the library field and the opportu-

ities and demands it brings. The round table discussion, "Books our graduates have used successfully," led by Miss Turvill in the absence of Miss Borresen, who had been asked to conduct it, consisted of brief reports from the alumni of the Wisconsin Library School on books used or methods employed to interest people in books. The alumni luncheon and business meeting followed. Thirty-three graduates were present.

On invitation of the Democrat Printing Company, the conference visitors enjoyed a boat ride to Lake Waubesa on the evening of Alumni day.

PUBLICITY DAY

The topic for Wednesday, Publicity day, was first presented by Prof. Bleyer of the University School of Journalism. Made from the view point of the editor, his suggestions on "Newspaper publicity" were pertinent and presented in a forcible manner. He told what kind of news to print and how to print it, laying special stress on the style of writing. Full outlines of his lecture were printed for distribution.

Miss McCollough's talk on "Getting the library before everybody" was a narration of the methods employed in Evansville, Indiana, to advertise the library. The newspaper has been the great medium. Since advertising is really wanted, the speaker believes that it would pay to spend money for such a purpose. Exhibits as a means of accomplishing results were discussed, brief descriptions of the nature of exhibits made at the county fair, teachers' institute, etc. were given. Miss McCullough brought with her a particularly interesting series of posters made to illustrate the work of the library at the Indiana child welfare exhibit. The personal appeal of the librarian expressed through talks to clubs and organizations of all sorts has proved likewise effective; the value of reading lists made for specific purposes, for instance on vocational guidance, waterways and waterfronts, bird books, etc., was emphasized. Illustrative lists used by the Evansville library were distributed to the members of the conference.

Prof. Ross of the department of sociology of the University and author of "Changing Chinese" and "South of Pan-

ama," in a delightfully informal way described "The making of a book of travel." Following this talk came a round table on publicity, led by Miss Drake, who began by describing some of the methods employed in the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library. Personal talks have proved most effective; samples of the circulars mailed in the city water bills, another means employed to "get the library before everybody" were distributed. W. H. McFetridge, of Baraboo, opened the discussion in which many took part. Methods of getting the interest of business men through Commercial and Rotary clubs was especially emphasized by Bert Williams, collector of internal revenue, Madison. He suggested that librarians find out from the secretaries the subjects up for discussion and send lists of books contained in the library on these topics to the members of the committee. These men are eager to become informed on the topics presented. Miss McCollough told of the success attained in trying this scheme in her town. Posters in show windows were also discussed, and the effective work done in Superior was mentioned in this connection. The session closed with an explanation by Mr. O. H. Pate, of the University of Wisconsin agricultural extension division, of the efforts being made to attract the attention of the public to the popular bulletins and circulars containing the latest information along agricultural lines. In the evening a demonstration of educational moving pictures was given by W. H. Dudley of the university extension division. Pictures for the "Pied piper" and for "Silas Marner" were shown, also the colored slides for the "Wonderful adventures of Nils."

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL DAY

In the opening talk on "Equipment and administration of school branches," Miss McCollough described the work being done by the Evansville Library in circulating books through the schools. She described in detail a plan to be inaugurated this year for a branch library in a school building. Miss Smith, librarian of the Madison Free Library, a recognized authority on successful library work with schools, discussed the question "What books should go into the

school-room." Her conclusions were given with positive conviction and aroused deepest interest. Since statistics prove that 50 per cent. of the children complete their education with the fifth grade, this proportion will not become readers or use the library as they grow older, unless their interest in reading is aroused. The best solution is to provide books for the children in these grades and develop the reading habit early. The duty of the librarian is obvious—to furnish enough books in the school-room that the child can read himself, and to see that each child above the first grade has a library card. Sending the children's librarian into the schools to talk about the books in the school-room library will be a means of reaching more children than the story hour.

Following these talks came the round table on "Co-operation between library and school," conducted by Miss Drake. The discussion centered upon methods of teaching the use of the library in the school, in which the plans used in Sioux City, Madison, and St. Louis were described. Miss Smith spoke against "mass teaching," arguing for small classes. Mr. Rice discussed methods by which the rural school child can gain this knowledge and of the "reading circle" plan in Wisconsin. Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota, was asked to summarize the discussion. She agreed with Mr. Legler that the school library is one of the greatest problems confronting the public library, but there should be no rivalry between them. School library work should be viewed as public library extension, the same children being served by both agencies. For school work, the librarian needs a teacher's experience as well as library training. The librarian of the small public library can do much to help the teachers, especially the rural teachers, by talks at Teachers' Institutes and by furnishing lists, especially graded lists. Resources of the school library should be known and needless duplication avoided. The curriculum of the school and the kind of material to be supplied should be understood by the librarian.

Most interesting of the talks given on this day was Prof. Dickinson's on "Some mod-

ern developments of the printed drama," proving as he did the growing interest on the part of the public in reading plays. That this is indeed the case was most evident from the audience that crowded the auditorium of the Free Library in the evening to listen to a dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the man," presented for the entertainment of the conference and the citizens of Madison. Over 250 were present and much enjoyed the reading. Taking part in the reading were Rev. A. A. Ewing, Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Beatty, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Humble, Miss Carpenter, Prof. S. H. Goodnight and M. S. Dudgeon.

ADMINISTRATION DAY

The topics presented on the closing day of the conference were "Newspapers for public libraries" by Prof. Bleyer, a discussion of newspapers for the reading room and for permanent record, and considerations in the choice of newspapers. Librarians were urged to preserve a file of the local papers. Miss Drake's stimulating paper on "Relation of public librarian to sound betterment" was heard with greatest attention. "Problems in staff development," the concluding topic, was given by Miss McCollough. In making staff appointments, the candidate must have the qualifications needful and must be a good investment for the community. The librarian must know how to organize her staff and how to delegate work. Regular staff meetings are most helpful and assistants should have opportunity to attend library meetings. The tendency to "sag" in your work is a danger in small communities where no one else knows what the library's aim should be. The librarian must exert herself to overcome this tendency in the staff.

The conference closed with a roll call with response from each person telling of ideas acquired. A realization of the charm of poetry, a kindled interest in foreign fiction, the importance of work with schools and especially the need of providing reading for the children in the lower grades were most frequently mentioned. With a rising vote of appreciation to the Wisconsin Library Commission and the Library School, proposed by Miss Ahern, the conference closed Friday noon, July 30.

AFTERNOON CONFERENCES

A series of informal conferences and discussions occupied each afternoon during the second week of the conference. Topics with the leaders were: Pictures and clippings, Miss Carpenter; Periodicals, Miss Turvill; Good editions, Miss Turvill; Book selection aids, Miss Bascom; Story-telling practice, Miss Humble; Use of the United States Catalog and other trade bibliographies, Miss Carpenter; Mending demonstration, Miss Turvill and Miss Rolfs.

SUMMER SESSION ON LIBRARY TRAINING

Beginning June 26 a technical course covering the work of the regular summer session was given, attended by twenty library workers in Wisconsin. With the opening of the library conference the regular schedule had been covered so that the students were enabled to attend the sessions of the conference.

The regular course of seven lectures on "Children's literature," given by Miss Humble to the summer school, was held each morning at 8 during the conference. These lectures were open to visiting librarians, many of whom were glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to take the course.

EXHIBITS

A notable feature was the exhibits installed for the conference. In the foyer of the Library School, groups of books, drawn from the collections of the Book Selection department, the Library School and other libraries in Madison, were displayed. These included a special group of new books, books of poetry, books on drama, business and American history. In connection with the course in children's literature, the books for examination were changed each day in the case devoted to this topic. The collection of standards in attractive editions was likewise displayed. When lectures were not in progress, many gathered about the groups to make note of titles for future purchase.

On the gallery walls were hung some of the most timely of the School's collection of picture bulletins. The second week these gave place to illustrative material on publicity, including a special collection of posters prepared by the Evansville (Ind.)

Public Library. In the display cases was reassembled the exhibit, first prepared by the Library School for the University Exposition showing in graphic form the nature of library work. The exhibit illustrated the process through which the book passes from author to library patron.

Quarters were allotted on the ground floor of the Free Library Building for exhibits of library supplies, shown by the Democrat Printing Company, and the H. C. Netherwood Printing Company; library furniture shown by Frautschi & Sons, agents for Globe Wernicke furniture; book binding by the Grimm Bindery. The publications of the American Library Association were also on display, and the University Agricultural experiment station exhibited bulletins and other literature.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST REPORT ON LIBRARY PROVISION AND POLICY

PROFESSOR W. G. S. ADAMS, who holds the Gladstone chair of political theory and institutions at Oxford University, has made for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees a very thorough investigation of the free libraries of Great Britain and his report was submitted last summer. Those parts of it which are not confidential have been published by the trustees in a pamphlet of 104 pages, prefaced, however, by the statement that they "do not commit themselves to the policy or the recommendations which have been submitted for their consideration."

Prof. Adams states that the inquiry was directed "(a) with special reference to the grants made by Mr. Carnegie to assist the development of free public libraries, and (b) with a view to questions of future policy for the consideration of the trustees." To secure the necessary information inquiries were addressed to all libraries receiving aid from the public taxes, with a supplementary inquiry to libraries which had received Carnegie grants, and a special set of questions was sent to small rural libraries established in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland by the late Mr. Coats of Ferguslie. Attention was also given to certain proposals made to the trustees relating to special libraries.

In formulating his report Prof. Adams traces by decades the growth of free tax-supported libraries, from the establishment of the first one in the middle of the last century down to the present time, leaving out of consideration the libraries connected with universities, scientific societies, and those supported by private endowment. It is found that 522 places have adopted the Public Libraries Acts, and the number of tax-supported libraries would be approximately the same. Nevertheless according to the 1911 census figures not more than 57 per cent. of the population lives within library areas, and this is largely in towns and cities. It has been estimated that 79 per cent. of the urban population has access to public library facilities, and less than 2.5 per cent. of the rural population.

Taking up the question of library income, Prof. Adams has compiled tables showing the general growth of library income since 1884, and also the number of libraries and their individual incomes. According to these figures £700,000 is regarded as the total library income for the United Kingdom to-day, a sum which is between three and four times what it was twenty years ago. Considering the second table, it is seen that 200 libraries (more than one-third the whole number of public tax-supported libraries) have an annual income of £200 or less, and that 281 libraries (about half the whole number), have an income of £350 or less.

"This question of income is directly and seriously affected by the fact that the public library rate is by statute limited to 1d. in the pound of valuation, except where special authority has been obtained by a local act of Parliament. Altogether, in 1914, it would appear that 55 library authorities had obtained by special act the right of imposing higher rates, and in most of these cases higher library rates are to-day levied. But the general rule is the 1d. rate, and in small towns, and above all in the rural districts, where the parish council is the library authority, the yield of the 1d. rate is so small that it is well-nigh impossible to support out of the rates an isolated library. For the purpose of library income it is necessary to have in the rural districts larger library areas. . . .

"With regard to the question of salaries, in many cases the income of the library does not admit of employing the services of a trained librarian. But, apart from such cases, there is the fact that in libraries of considerable importance the salary of the librarian is often very low. It is a question of practical importance for the [Carnegie] trustees to consider by what means the status and remuneration of librarians can be improved, as experience shows how vital to the influence and success of the library is the ability of the librarian. The librarian and the books are the two most essential things, and at present they are usually the residual charges on a limited income, to be met after the costs of upkeep, interest, and rates have been paid."

The Carnegie Trustees have made 295 grants to tax-supported libraries, amounting to £1,768,404. These grants extend with few exceptions over the period from 1897 to 1913, and vary in amount from £400 to £120,000. As a rule grants were made only for buildings and furnishings, but in a few exceptional cases they were given for books also. The general condition is that the local authority shall adopt the Library Acts and impose the 1d. tax, and provide a suitable site free of cost. Grants are for definite sums, and the obligation of the trustees ceases with the final payment.

In a tabulated statement of expenditures for books and binding in 209 of these Carnegie libraries, having an income from taxes of £1000 or less, is shown that only 22 spend over £150 for books; 67 spend from £50 to 150; and 120 spend less than £50. While the Carnegie grants have had a far-reaching influence on the library movement in the United Kingdom, and have brought home the idea for a free public library as an important local institution, such facts as those quoted above on salaries and book expenditures, seem to show conclusively that the policy adopted has not brought about the results which had been hoped for. The chief criticism may be summed up in the one word "overbuilding." In a number of cases libraries have been provided involving so large an expenditure for the care of the building that almost nothing is left for either salaries or books. Several examples of such over-

building are given in the appendix. In one case a Carnegie grant of £10,000 was made in 1902 for a building in a town of 17,000, the library income being £300. In 1914 the salary of the librarian was only £100, and less than £12 was spent for books. The former librarian writes that previously the library had "accommodation in the municipal buildings, and out of a revenue of £300 spent £80 on books. . . . In this case a Carnegie grant seriously crippled a prosperous library."

Taking up the question of the present situation and future policy, Prof. Adams suggests that first consideration be given to the large population scattered through the small towns and country districts. In this the Carnegie Trustees will have to take the initiative, for concerted action in such districts is difficult to organize. Moreover if an effective library system is to be provided for these rural areas, an enlargement of the library district will be necessary to provide sufficient income. This rural library system should be closely linked up with the educational institutions in the districts; it should be a public state system supported by taxes, and, like the educational system, universal. Its control should be associated with the county education committee, and it should radiate from one or more centres, according to the size of the county.

While advocating the support of the Library Association in its efforts to secure improved library legislation, Prof. Adams suggests demonstrating in selected areas what an effective rural library can achieve under present conditions.

"In these experimental areas there would be: (1) a central library, from which the books are distributed at regular intervals, and from which also there should be supervision of the whole area. (2) Village libraries, usually placed in the school, with the school-master as librarian. This local library should consist of (a) a permanent collection of certain important reference books and standard works; (b) a circulating library which would be exchanged each three months, or at such times as may be arranged."

Prof. Adams also advocates the assistance of special libraries by the establish-

ment of a central lending library from which books may be drawn by the Workers' Educational Association, the Adult Schools, and all other organizations of working men and women who are doing systematic study work. The National Lending Library for the Blind requires expansion of its work, and he is "fully convinced that no greater service can be done to blind readers than that of supporting its admirable work." Likewise a circulating library of medical books, for the use of country doctors and those in the poorer town districts, would be of inestimable value.

In connection with these special proposals, Prof. Adams suggests that better provision should be made for the higher training of librarians. "Personally," he says, "I am of opinion that it is very desirable that the higher training in librarianship should be associated with university institutions, and that the best single centre for such work is in London, though it is also worthy of the consideration of the trustees whether higher courses in librarianship could be arranged in other important centres, such as Manchester or Liverpool, Glasgow or Edinburgh, Cardiff and Dublin."

Finally, Prof. Adams recommends the appointment of an advisory committee including men with representative library experience; the securing of the cordial co-operation of the Library Association, of the state Departments of Education and of Agriculture, and of the local government councils; and even the establishment for each of the countries of the United Kingdom of a small advisory committee on libraries and kindred questions in connection with the Carnegie Trust.

There are 150 of the Coats libraries, consisting as a rule of from 300 to 600 volumes, presented by Mr. Coats on condition that they be housed free of cost and be open free of charge to the public. No provision has been made to keep fresh the stock of books or to provide for their interchange. The Carnegie Trustees might well make an effort to bring these libraries into line with other districts which have adopted a public library policy. In some cases a local town library might act as a local exchange

and supervising center, and one station, which might very fittingly be established at Dunfermline, might be the centre of exchange and administration for all the local centres.

WAR LIBRARIES

THE European—one might almost say the world—war has brought into being a large number of "libraries." We put the word into quotation marks simply because it is used for so many book organizations that have no real library significance. These organizations for the greater part are simply clearing houses for the distribution of books. We would not belittle the work they are doing, but it is necessary to differentiate between the real libraries and the distributing agencies.

We believe that it is proposed to erect a large and commodious building in Leipzig for the preservation of all the war literature in any form that can be acquired. This, perhaps, explains the necessity for a large building. This project would appear to have some official sanction, although, naturally, nothing very definite can be known on this side.

The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has laid the foundations of a great collection of war literature. This collection includes everything obtainable, from thousands of official publications of different countries to picture postcards and tram tickets, as well as copies of trench newspapers. The collection is not limited to French publications, but covers also those of the enemy. So far as we know there is nothing of this kind being done in our own country, at least on any similar scale.

The War Book Club is perhaps the only real war library in this country. It is a newly formed library, which promises to be of importance; it is situated at 5, Clement's Inn, W. C., and contains a valuable collection of most of the better known works on the Great War, including some foreign publications; whilst the library appears particularly rich in pamphlets, brochures, and similar literature, which, after the cessation of hostilities, will no doubt become obsolete or unprocurable; but here they will remain permanently secured for reference by members and special enquirers at any

time. The social and literary side of this War Book Club is also to be developed, and, after the war, the intention is to expand the library on liberal lines, and to collect the historical and diplomatic literature of the various European powers so as to form a reference library of politics and diplomatic history, also including some general literature of foreign countries. The subscription is very reasonable, being, at present, as follows: for 12 months 12 shillings, and for 6 months 8 shillings.

Of the distributing agencies perhaps the Camps Library is the best known. The headquarters of this are at 45, Horseferry Road, Westminster; and the mission of the library is to supply books to soldiers at home and abroad. The Post Office collecting scheme is in connection with this. As is well known, the Post Office receives, without charge for postage, magazines, books, etc., for the Army. These are forwarded to the Camps Library, where they are sorted, both for this library and for the War Library and others, and overhauled before being sent away. A recent report states that from 25,000 to 30,000 are sent to the trenches each week, and 2,000 to 3,000 daily to English camps. These figures are in addition to the numbers sent to the Dardanelles, Egypt, and India.

The War Library, Surrey House, Marble Arch, London, is an organization for supplying light books and magazines to the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors at the Front, in the Dardanelles, Egypt, Serbia, etc., as well as at home. The War Library has supplied more than 800 hospitals, hospital ships, etc.; has supplied, at the request of the Admiralty, books to the Fleet at the rate of one per man; and has supplied and continues to supply eighty hospitals in France. Most of the help here, as in other cases, is of a voluntary nature, even to the execution of those repairs of which "sixpennies" and "sevenpennies" are so often in need. It is said of this, as of other libraries, that whatever you need it can help you. If you have books you can spare it will relieve you of them; if you know a hospital of wounded without books it will supply them free of charge.

Another of these "War Libraries" is controlled by a Committee of the London

Chamber of Commerce. During the past year this organization has sent to the Grand Fleet more than six million papers, magazines, and books, as well as fourteen thousand gramophone records.

Many regiments have formed their own little libraries, particularly in those cases where they are stationed in fixed posts for any length of time for special work.

Many public libraries have sent large numbers of books, withdrawn from circulation, to camps in the vicinity, and in every town where troops are stationed advantage has been taken of the facilities offered by the libraries. And in some cases libraries have treated camps as outlying delivery stations, supplying boxes of books, returnable. All this points unequivocally to the conclusion that the additional use of books has reduced the number in the country by some millions of volumes.—*The Librarian* for September.

Library Organizations

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

The Library section of the N. E. A. held a most inspiring meeting in Oakland, Cal., August 24. The president, Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian, Portland, Ore., arranged for three sessions to represent the various phases of the work, while luncheon at noon and receptions in the Oakland High School Library and children's room of the Oakland Free Library following the afternoon session gave opportunity for informal discussion of the ideals and processes developed in different school libraries. Of one hundred and thirty-one organizations invited to send delegates representing normal, high, rural, and elementary libraries, two responded.

The morning session was devoted to normal and high school libraries. In addition to the reports of the committee on normal school libraries, Miss Marjorie Van Deusen, assistant librarian, State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal., chairman, and of the N. E. A. and A. L. A. committees on standardization prepared by James Fleming Hoscic, head of the English department, Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., and Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian, Knoxville, Tenn., the importance of training the normal school students in the proper use of libraries, and still more in a love for books, was brought out by the discussion.

The report of Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girl's High School, Brooklyn, showed that

the past year has been one of great advance. Miss Ella S. Morgan, librarian, Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, Cal., in her report on high school library progress in California compared conditions in 1903, when the first high school librarian was appointed, with those of the present day. With the increase of 70,997 books in 143 high schools to more than 340,000 volumes in 241 schools, there has come a corresponding improvement in equipment and methods of administration. There are now thirty-three high school librarians in California. The paper of Miss Janet Nunn, Spokane, Wash., on "Planning and equipping a high school library" gave definite suggestions that will prove valuable to those establishing a library, and also to librarians anxious to improve present conditions. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Madison, librarian, High School, Oakland, Cal., answered questions asked by the audience concerning high school library problems, discussing the use of periodicals in the library, the essential elements of a charging system, the salary of a high school librarian, and the relationship of the high school library to the public library.

The afternoon session was opened by Miss Katharine Jewell Everts, voice, specialist, Pomfret, Ct., who read selections from "The vision of Sir Launfal" and Rabindranath Tagore's "Gitanjali," exquisitely illustrating the use of the voice in the literary appreciation of children. The reports of Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of the committee on rural libraries and Miss Effie L. Power, chairman of the committee on elementary libraries, aroused discussion on methods of bringing books to eager readers in rural districts. Miss Flora Case, school librarian, Salem, Ore., and Miss Ida Holmes, supervisor of history, Clinton Kelly School, Portland, Ore., in their papers on the "Basis of selection of books for elementary libraries" and "The history teacher's use of the library," showed what the elementary school can do to make children love the classics.

In the evening, Dr. J. B. Wolcott, librarian, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., brought out new features in library planning by his stereopticon survey of plans and pictures of the best school libraries in the United States. Mr. Bernard Steiner, librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., in his paper on "The library as a continuation school," showed the possibilities of the use of the public libraries by adults. The subject of Dr. E. O. Sisson, commissioner of education, Boise, Idaho, was "Books and education." He drolly elaborated some heresies of an educator who knows how books may be made a vital part of instruction. Miss

Everts' reading of Lady Gregory's play, "The traveler," held the audience spellbound.

The exhibit designed to show California high school libraries in their relations to the various departments, e. g., history, English, and home economics, was enlarged to answer the questions of superintendents of schools and elementary teachers, who were interested in equipment and management, as well as photographs, plans, book lists, and beautiful illustrated editions of the classics.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Miss Irene Warren, librarian, School of Education, Chicago; vice-president, Mr. C. C. Certain, head of English department, High School, Birmingham, Ala.; secretary, Miss Grace D. Rose, librarian, Davenport, Ia.

MARION L. HORTON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A meeting of this association was held at the Municipal Reference Library Sept. 15, in accordance with a vote of the meeting held at the same place on June 2. Twenty-seven persons were present. Dr. C. C. Williamson presided and Miss Constance Morgan acted as secretary.

Miss Dobbins, upon being asked by the chairman to report for the committee charged by the previous meeting with the preparation of a handbook of the special libraries of New York and vicinity, stated that the committee was not yet ready to report, and the matter was laid over till another meeting.

Miss Frick, for the committee on rules, reported the draft of a constitution and by-laws which was adopted. This constitution provides a permanent organization, with regular meetings on the third Wednesday of October, January, March and May, that of May to be the annual meeting. Dues are fixed by the by-laws at fifty cents. The customary officers are provided, with an executive board to consist of the officers and two other members. Mr. W. P. Cutter and Mr. William Wagner were elected the non-official members of the board. Miss Florence Spencer, having been elected secretary at the election of officers in June, was made secretary-treasurer to conform to a provision of the new constitution. In her absence Mr. Cutter was appointed to act as receiver of dues for the present meeting.

It was voted that the next meeting should be held in the same place and that the preparation of a program should be in the hands of the executive board.

Mr. Wagner then read a paper on the handling of newspaper clippings, describing the system employed by him at the American City

Bureau. The discussion that followed, although brief, indicated considerable divergence of opinion as to the value of clippings and no general conclusion was reached.

Mr. Frederick C. Hicks brought up the question of the present usefulness of the periodical *Special Libraries*, citing an analysis he had made of the contents of recent numbers. He urged that members send suggestions for its improvement to the editor, John A. Lapp, meantime supporting *Special Libraries* by subscribing for it. Miss Dobbins, vice-president of the national association, spoke of the difficulties met in preparing the periodical for publication. After other members had made informal suggestions, the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting will be held on Oct. 20 at 4 p.m., with the Municipal Reference Library.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

To further the interests of school librarians in the state of California, the California School Library Association was formed August 25. Its officers are: President, Miss Ella S. Morgan, Lincoln High School, Los Angeles; vice-president (president of northern section), Miss Marion L. Horton, John C. Fremont High School, Oakland; secretary-treasurer of northern section, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Madison, Oakland High School, Oakland; secretary-treasurer of southern section, Miss Marjorie Van Deusen, Los Angeles Normal School, Los Angeles.

For unity in essentials with possibilities of local meeting, the state is divided into two sections, each with its executive officers, while the president supervises the interest of the whole state and edits the bulletin which is to keep the members informed of library conditions and new ideas in school library work. Meetings will be held in connection with the California Teachers' Association and the California Library Association and the exhibit prepared for the N. E. A. to show what modern school libraries are doing, will be displayed at these meetings.

MARION L. HORTON, *Secretary pro-tem*.

MISSOURI STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Missouri State Library Association will be held at Joplin, Oct. 20 to 22. This meeting at Joplin offers the opportunity of a "Progressive conference" with visits and sessions in Webb City and Carthage, nearby cities in the famous lead and zinc mining district of Missouri. "A county library law for Missouri," and "Instruction in the use of the library to grade pupils" will be the themes of

the conference. Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids has been invited to give an address on "Public library service for the people in the county."

The location of Joplin near the borders of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas makes it possible for the librarians of these states to accept the invitation of Missouri to attend the sessions and take part in the discussion.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, *President*.

Library Schools

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Every class, since the school opened in 1906, was represented at the reunion of the Wisconsin Library School graduates, held in Madison July 27. Alumni day on the summer library conference program. After the morning session, which was open to all delegates attending the conference, a luncheon for forty-three was served at Lathrop Hall and the business meeting followed. Julia A. Robinson, 1909, presided. Business of importance came up at the meeting. A motion was carried to devote all funds received from dues to the maintenance of a scholarship fund and to increase the dues from fifty cents to a dollar per year. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Lydia E. Kinsley, 1907, librarian, Lothrop branch, Detroit Public Library; vice-president, Mary L. Hicks, 1912, librarian Dayton St. branch, Cincinnati Public Library; secretary, Helen Turvill, 1908, Wisconsin Library School; treasurer, Callie Wieder, 1914, librarian, Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

After the Berkeley meeting of the American Library Association, the vice-director of the School made a Pratt pilgrimage along the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West, visiting as many as possible of the libraries where graduates of the School were employed. The first of these was the County Library of Fairfield, of which Miss Clara Dills, 1912, is librarian, and in company with Miss Dills, the State Library at Sacramento, the headquarters of the county work was visited. The Portland Public Library came next, where, in addition to Miss Isom, 1900, there are five other Pratt graduates on the staff. A staff meeting, big as an A. L. A. section, was addressed by the visitor. A twenty-four hour stop was made at Tacoma where Miss Greer, 1908, head of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, was the hostess and Miss Jeanne

Johnson, 1912, head of the catalog department, gave a Pratt luncheon. In Seattle there are Pratt graduates on the staff of both the public and university libraries, and interesting visits were made to each institution, while Miss Agnes Hansen, 1914, gathered all the Pratt graduates in the vicinity at her house for luncheon. The next stop was made at Victoria, where Miss Alma Russell, 1897, head of the catalog department of the Provincial Library, and Miss Marguerite Burnett, 1913, her first assistant, planned so many interesting events as to prolong the projected two days' visit to five. After ten days in the wilderness at Jasper Park, the library pilgrimage was resumed and the libraries of the Mesaba Range were visited. These libraries with their manifold social activities were of the greatest interest, and the three Pratt librarians—Miss Hickman, 1913, of Eveleth, Miss Palmer, 1905, of Chisholm, and Miss Wiley, 1907, of Hibbing—did everything to make the visit professionally interesting and socially delightful. The Duluth and Superior libraries came next, then the Port Huron Public Library, Miss Katharyne Sleneau, 1910, librarian, while a visit to the head cataloger of the Detroit Public Library, Miss Adelaide Evans, 1902, finished the campaign. It was altogether a most delightful experience: seeing the graduates at their work, studying the conditions under which they work, the results they are accomplishing, discussing their problems with them on the spot was all of the greatest value and interest to the visitor and cannot be without a favorable reaction upon the School.

ALUMNI NOTES

Harriet S. Dutcher, 1913, has been made cataloger in the Ohio State University Library.

Louise Richardson, 1913, until recently children's librarian at Hibbing, has accepted the position of children's librarian at Eveleth, Minn.

Edith K. Van Eman, 1913, has been made librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Madalene Dow, 1914, has resigned from the cataloging department of Columbia University to become librarian of the Barringer High School in Newark.

Miss Sarah Greer and Miss Nathalie Smith, both of 1914, have joined the cataloging force at Columbia University.

Miss Cecile A. Watson, 1914, has resigned as children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library at Youngstown, Ohio, to accept the position of children's librarian in the Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library.

In addition to those reported in July, the following appointments have been made in the class of 1915:

Miss Ethel Brown has been made assistant librarian of the Y. M. C. A. Library in Brooklyn.

Miss Estelle M. Campbell has received a permanent appointment to the staff of the cataloging department of Columbia University.

Miss Myra Buell has rejoined the staff of the St. Paul Public library.

Miss Inger Garde has been appointed to the staff of the Copenhagen Public Library.

Miss Florence Griffith and Miss Antoinette Van Cleef are cataloging in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Miss Janet E. Hileman has been made an assistant in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

Miss Edith McWilliams and Miss Grace Morgan have taken positions in the catalog and reference departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer Library School of the University of Iowa was held during the regular session at Iowa City from June 21 to July 30. The faculty included Harriet E. Howe, of the Western Reserve Library School, Alma M. Penrose, now librarian of the West High School Library of Minneapolis, Alice Williams, now organizer of the Public Library of Fremont, Ohio and Grace Shellenberger, children's librarian of the Des Moines Public Library. Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa commission, lectured during the session, and spent the "Library week" at Iowa City, and Miss Jennie E. Roberts, librarian of the University Library, acted as resident director until the opening of the school.

Other lectures aside from those of the regular program included bearing Professor Dill, the curator of the museum, tell of his journey to Laysan Island and his experiences in gathering the collection of birds from there and also of seeing the Laysan Island cyclorama in the museum. Miss Lois Spencer, of the Democrat Printing Company, discussed "The librarian's desk," and made many practical suggestions. Professor Harry Grant Plum, of the history department, spoke on the "Backgrounds of the European war" and prepared a bibliography of the best books that have as yet appeared.

During the fourth week of the session nearly all of the out-of-town speakers were heard, and all librarians of the state were invited

to attend. Miss Reba Davis and Miss Mary Marks, of the commission staff, told of their work with traveling libraries and the general reference work of the commission. Miss Robinson spoke several times on topics connected with her own work in relation to the libraries of Iowa. The Historical Society Library was visited and the work explained by Professor Shambaugh. Professor Paul Peirce, of the sociology department, told of some of the facts of interest to librarians which were gathered from three township surveys in Iowa; and Miss McClenahan, of the extension department, spoke on "Organizing the social forces of an Iowa community," her facts being based upon the work which she has superintended during the year. Miss Rose gave an account of her work in the Davenport Public Library, and Miss Roberts showed the slides from the Springfield, Illinois, survey. Miss Ahern was a very welcome guest, and her talk on "Fashioning a librarian" was very inspiring to all of her hearers. Mr. Brigham spoke in his most happy vein on "The value of a knowledge of Iowa history." Miss Lillian Arnold, of Dubuque, spoke on some of the newer ideas in library work. The last week of the session brought three other outside visitors, Mr. Utley, who spoke on "Some library tendencies," Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, who gave a stereopticon talk on "The librarian's interest in book illustration," and Mr. L. L. Dickerson, the president of the Iowa Library Association.

The class included fourteen students from Iowa, one from Kansas, one from Illinois, two from South Dakota, two from Missouri, and one from Canada. Ten of the class were in charge of libraries.

HARRIET E. HOWE, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The enrolment for the year 1915-16 consists of 38 full-time and four half-time juniors, and 32 seniors, with a possibility of several more if library vacancies occur in time. Two special students from abroad have been admitted, making the total enrolment 76.

The juniors represent the following states and countries: California 1; Colorado 1; Connecticut 1; Indiana 1; Iowa 2; Kentucky 1; Michigan 1; Minnesota 3; New Hampshire 1; New Jersey 4; New York 15; Ohio 1; Oregon 2; Pennsylvania 3; Rhode Island 1; Vermont 1; Washington 1; District of Columbia 1; Canada 1; Finland 1; Japan 1; Sweden 1.

The following states and countries are represented by seniors: Iowa 1; Massachusetts 2; Michigan 1; New Jersey 2; New York 10; Ohio 1; Pennsylvania 2; Texas 1; Vermont 1;

Virginia 2; Washington 1; District of Columbia 1; Canada 1; China 1.

Colleges and universities represented by the entering class are as follows: Barnard 1; Bryn Mawr 1; Oxford 1; Smith 3; Tufts 1; Vassar 3; Wellesley 2; University of Cincinnati 1; Iowa State 1; Minnesota 1; Vermont 1; Wisconsin 1; and Westminster (Denver) 1; foreign universities, Waseda (Tokyo) 1; and Upsala 1.

The State Normal Schools of Lowell, Mass., and of Ypsilanti, Mich., are represented each by one graduate.

The senior class is composed of graduates or certificate-holders of the following library schools: New York Public Library, Drexel Institute, Pratt Institute, and Western Reserve University. Seniors are registered for the following courses: eight for the school and college course, seven for the advanced reference and cataloging, eleven for the administration, and four for the children's librarians course. Two seniors are registered for two courses, with unpaid practice.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School for Children's Librarians opens its sixteenth year on September 29.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, will lecture to the school Sept. 29 and 30.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Margaret Louise Bateman, 1910, has resigned from the Manchester City Library to accept a position with Ginn & Company, Boston, Mass.

Miss Emily Josephine Caskey, 1913, was married to Sidney Lee Johnson in June.

Miss Harriet Marie McClure, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Miss Alice Stoeltzing, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library, Tacoma, Washington.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NEWS

Edith L. Eastman, 1907, has resigned her position of associate librarian of the Wesleyan University Library at Middletown, Ct. to accept the librarianship of the new East Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, has been appointed reference librarian of the Oberlin College Library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Igera A. Mears, 1911, to Mr.

Harry Burton Hamilton of North Jackson, Ohio.

Beatrice F. Margolies, 1912, assistant in the Woodland branch of the Cleveland Public Library, will attend the New York Public Library School this coming year.

Florence I. Slater, 1912, was married in June to Mr. Harley L. Clarke of Cleveland.

Cora Hendee, 1914, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Florence Cottrell, 1914, has resigned her position of assistant in the Lorain branch of the Cleveland Public Library to accept an assistantship in the Mason City (Iowa) Public Library.

Further appointments of the class of 1915: Harriet King Avery, librarian, Keystone Normal School Library, Kutztown, Pa.

Isabelle Clark, assistant Grinnell College Library.

Stella R. Glasgow, assistant in charge of loan desk and branch work, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Helena S. LeFevre, librarian, Public Library, Indianola, Iowa.

Bertha E. Mantle, assistant, Oberlin College Library.

Helen M. Ranson, acting assistant librarian, Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

Alice Williams, cataloger, Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mabel Stafford, 1915, is librarian at Chatham, N.Y.

Miss Gladys Timmerman, 1915, is assistant in the Public Library at Montclair, N. J.

Miss Kathryn Sears, 1915, is desk assistant in the University Library at Syracuse.

Miss Clara Guppy, 1915, is assistant cataloger in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Katherine Mulford, 1915, is assistant in the Library of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

E. E. Sperry, *Director*.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School that closed Aug. 14, was one of the most successful in its history. The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures as follows:

Mr. Earl Barnes spoke on "A new vocation for women," Dr. Eliza M. Mosher talked on "The health of the librarian," Mr. S. L. Wycoff discussed "The relation of the library to the community from the standpoint of a trustee," Mr. Vaughan Macaughy lectured on "Nature study books" from the scientist's point of view.

Mr. S. C. Schmucker gave a delightful address on "Nature books of literary merit." Miss Nancy Beyer gave "Helpful hints in library binding and mending" using specimens to illustrate her talk. Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett spoke on "The technic of the short story," illustrating with one of her own charming stories. Dr. Melvil Dewey addressed the class on "Being a librarian." The students also attended Miss Mabel C. Bragg's story telling classes.

Miss Mary E. Downey resident director lectured daily on library organization and administration. Miss Genevieve Conant gave lectures in cataloging and classification. Each student cataloged not less than one hundred books and classified over two hundred. Miss Ruth Wallace taught the reference course and also accessioning, shelf-listing, binding and mending, loan systems and bibliography. Lectures were followed by practice work, which was carefully revised. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons the class made trips to Westfield where the Patterson Library was used to further demonstrate the subjects of study. The Prendergast Library at Jamestown was also visited and the Art Metal Construction Company gave opportunity to examine library furniture and equipment.

The libraries of 13 states were represented by 28 students.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COURSES

The university will give this winter in its extension department, library courses in bibliography, cataloging and classification, library administration, children's work, and indexing, filing, and cataloging as applied in business. Full information can be obtained from the secretary of the university.

Review

DIE STÄDTISCHEN BUCHERHALLEN ZU LEIPZIG . . . hrsg. von der Verwaltung der Bücherhallen. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1914.

The old municipal library of Leipzig, the Leipziger Stadtbibliothek, dates back to the seventeenth century. Its policy ever since its inception has been to gather and preserve "written and printed treasures for the purposes of research and learned studies," thus restricting its actual use though in theory its doors are open to all. Besides this library, sixteen other public libraries and reading rooms have been developed in the city and its suburbs for the use of the general public. But while the Stadtbibliothek has always enjoyed the good will and general support of the municipal authorities, these sixteen public libraries have not been shown the same liberality.

When in 1913 the municipal authorities decided to raise the standard of the public library system, a study was made of the Free Public Library at Dresden-Plauen, where a new and up-to-date system flourished. Instead of undertaking to remodel the old libraries, with their ancient rules and antiquated buildings, the authorities left them to run along in their old manner, and a new system of four libraries was started.

The administration of this new system has been put into the hands of one head librarian, and 250,000 marks allotted for the inauguration of the system. This is to cover the total cost of the erection of the buildings, their furnishing, and the initial stock of books. The estimated cost of maintenance for the first year is put at 75,000 marks, and is based on the assumption that loan service per reader will cost about 3.50 marks, an amount to be increased by one-fourth if reading-room service is required.

An obstacle in the carrying out of the plans for these four new libraries has been the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of trained assistants, who should be not only familiar with public library work in general but with the "newly formulated methods" adapted from the Dresden-Plauen Library. The first of the four libraries was finally opened the first of April, 1914, with full reading-room equipment and collections of light literature and natural history for circulation. A second, with the same limitations, was opened during the Leipzig Exposition and temporarily located on the place occupied by the Bugra.

While the "newly formulated methods" are not all literally new or original, taken together they do constitute a "proportionate and coherent improvement" in public library service. The principle laid down for book selection is to consider first the needs of the community, and second the demands of the readers. Only the best books are to be included, but even so a long list of approved authors is incorporated in this report.

One of the most important phases of the loan service in these new libraries is the personal assistance and suggestion to be given by the desk assistants to the readers, and the ways and means are described in considerable detail:

"It is not sufficient that a high salaried chief librarian be placed at the head of the staff and that at a great distance a number of very moderately paid assistants with no other than technical knowledge follow. If necessary the salaries of the most important co-workers must be raised at the expense of the pay of the chief librarian.

"The old methods, created for a mechanical quantitative service hardly serve even their former purpose. Principles for those methods that will serve the newly formulated demands are: Relief of the higher paid assistants from mechanical work through division of labor and through help in the work of organization. Thus they will be freed for their real work of advising the reader.

"Considering the multitude of books to be handled, the great number of readers to be served, and the limited faculties of the human memory, the loan librarian must be supplied with auxiliaries in the form of artificial aids.

"New readers for instance may be given two books of distinct different character. The reader's judgment of these books, recorded when he returned them, forms a basis for future selections. . . In case a work demanded consists of several volumes only the first volume is given to a reader whose mental trend and tastes are to be investigated. Demand or refusal of the rest of the work is considered as the criterion desired.

"Library assistants meet and confer outside of library hours with interested and promising readers."

In order to fathom the chapter on classification, (*Systematik*) we must forget for a while all our own conceptions of the value of classification of books on the shelves. In the Leipzig libraries classification is restricted to the catalog, and the books have practically a fixed location on the shelves. Pure classification (*reine Systematik*) exists as a theoretical arrangement of all knowledge, and applied classification (*angewandte Systematik*) is the modification of this ideal arrangement to fit the actual contents of the library and the requirements of local conditions.

Of this applied system the scheme for the natural sciences is given in full. The outline of this branch shows a decided attempt at originality. The wider grouping of the subtopic "Animals" will prove illuminating in this respect, inasmuch as the classes of animals are given not as usually in the ascending but in the descending power.

ZOOLOGY:

- I. Miscellaneous.
- II. Pictorial works and light literature.
- III. General zoology (introduction and scientific presentation of the subject) Biology and history of evolution of animals.
- IV. Geographical distribution of animals.
- V. Systematic complete zoology.
- VI. Mammals.
- VII. Birds.
- VIII. Reptiles, Lizards, Fishes.
- IX. Invertebrates.
- X. Insects.

Zoology is followed by the Natural history of man:

- I General knowledge of man.

- II. Evolution and antiquity of man.
 - 535 Antiquity of man.
 - 537 Evolution of man.
 - 540 Eugenics, Hygiene of race.
- III. Biology of man.
 - 545 General.
 - 548 Anatomy.
 - 550 Physiology
 - 558 Senses.

The printed catalog is arranged by subjects, and issued in sections for the various fields of knowledge. The complete catalog contains the full outline of the classification scheme, but the latter is not given entire in any one place. For instance, the section on the natural sciences is preceded by the general outline of the subject, with page references to the individual groups. If the subdivision zoology begins on page 74, that page will start with another index showing the sub-groups of the topic, and perhaps refer to page 88 for material on birds, and this will be again outlined and subdivided as needed. In addition to these interspersed graded indexes the catalog is supplied with separate alphabetical author and subject indexes.

The cataloging is done according to a special set of rules based on the Instructions for alphabetical catalogs in vogue in Prussian and most of the other German government libraries, though the latter have been considerably modified. The rules governing the selection of the *Ordnungswort*, the word selected from the title and used much like our title or subject entry, have been simplified on the principles laid down by Gradman in an article on this subject, published in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, of 1908. Instead of the usual bibliographical apparatus, added to the entry by "scientific libraries and publishers' catalogs" a concise note giving contents and character of the book is appended, wherever the title fails to be explicit in these respects. Here are two typical examples:

Gustav Nieman, *Kleines Wörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften*. . .

The book explains the technical terms and foreign words for amateurs and beginners. . . A second volume is found in the reading room.

Zoologisches Wörterbuch. Erklärung der zoologischen Fachausdrücke. . .

This is, in contradistinction to Nieman's Wörterbuch, a dictionary for those who are already familiar with the more specialized literature of this field.

An adequate treatment of the loan desk service would require the reproduction of numerous forms, diagrams, and other devices in use in that branch of the service.

To each book belongs a book card to be endorsed when the book is loaned out. This book card does not remain in the outgoing book but is put into the *Fristkasten*, that is, the box for filing the cards for all

books loaned out. In this box the cards are arranged according to the dates when the books are due for return. With the return of the book the book card is withdrawn from this box and filed in the *Präsenzkasten*, which represents the books on the library shelves. Here the cards are not filed alphabetically, but according to the applied system of classification. The loan desk assistant consults this box to determine the availability of books demanded by the reader. At the same time he has before him a record of all other books on the subject that are not in use, and can often suggest an acceptable substitute. As experience warrants or demands, certain subjects and not a few of the author cards in the literary field are preceded by what are called "register cards," containing clippings from the printed catalogs showing the total resources of the library on that subject or by that author. These register cards enable the assistant consulting the box to establish the library's possession of a certain book so as to give the reader as far as possible complete information on the subject or the author without being compelled to duplicate the work of searching for the work in question in the catalog itself. Even the individual book card is sometimes accompanied by a duplicate card containing in bibliographical notes all that may be of value to the inquiring reader or advising assistant. This bibliographical information never leaves this box.

The reader's own record of his relations with the library is the *Leseheft*. The methods of recording the loan and return of the book in this *Leseheft* are practically identical with those employed in the filling out of the reader's card in use for the same purpose in American libraries. The *Leseheft*, offering at any time an insight into the reading record of any reader, is one of those artificial aids to the librarian's memory, its value being increased by standard marks symbolizing and recording the reader's judgment of the books read as expressed voluntarily or in response to questioning by the assistant.

The books are shelved in three groups representing three grades of frequency of demand and within each of these they are arranged in four sub-groups, according to size. Division 1-4, includes the most used books; 5-8, the normally used; 9-12 the little used books. The four consecutive numbers in each of these three groups indicate the divisions according to four different sizes in their ascending order. Thus the book number 316.11 indicates that the book is the 316th accession in the groups 9-12. In this group number 11, being the third successive number, indicates the third size. This system of marking is used only in the various catalogs. On the

backs of the books numbers 1-12 representing the twelve shelf divisions are given in the form of symbols, such as asterisks, double line, triangle, and cross, placed above or below the *numerus currens* of the book.

The mechanical nature of this system makes it possible to have all work in the stacks performed by pages, and this fact, says the report with unconscious humor, accounts for the remarkably short distance, from 40 to 50 centimeters, between the stacks.

Book orders are made out on individual order slips. These go to the bookseller who copies them in lists and returns them forthwith. A carbon copy of each order slip is temporarily filed in the official alphabetical author catalog in order to prevent the repetition of the order before the book is received and the official author entry is filed. Simultaneously with the original and the carbon order-slip a third copy is made. This is kept as the order record in the order box, filed under a general running order number (*Kontrollnummer*) with guide cards indicating date of orders. When the book is received this third copy of the order slip is withdrawn from the order box and accompanies the book as *Laufzettel*, (the "traveler" of the American library) on its journey through the various branches of the cataloging and allied services. On the verso of this *Laufzettel* each process from the accessioning to the labeling with the shelf-mark, is recorded with time required for each process and with the initials of the performer.

The order lists, in form of existing bills rendered by the bookseller, contain six parallel vertical columns of which the second contains the running numbers for each order delivered, the fourth is reserved for the *Kontrollnummer*, and the fifth records the price. These are filled out by the bookseller. In the first column are entered successive numbers of the books retained, in contradistinction to the successive numbers of the books delivered in each individual order as entered in the second column. The third column is designed to record such remarks as "returned," "not in stock," "only unbound," and the like. The sixth and last column bears the shelf mark. Thus the file of these order lists is made to serve as a permanent order and accession record, although they do not contain the author's name, nor even the title of the book. It is by the *Kontrollnummer* entered in the fourth column that the book is quoted and it is claimed that the calling of the book by this number means a considerable gain of time. In rare cases where on account of apparent error or confusion of numbers the title is needed, reference to the order box, or in case of older accessions, to

the official author catalog or shelf list (*Standortskatalog*) will supply the title in short time. Even the shelf list entries contain no more of the author's name or of the title than is required for guidance to the author catalog.

Books are examined when returned by the reader, and a careful record of their condition is kept on specially arranged sheets, with characteristic German thoroughness of detail. No reader, we are told, must be accused on mere suspicion of having caused damage. The assistant's opinion that "this stain could not have been there, when you received this book" is no evidence. Hence a way had to be found to establish a system that would furnish more than mere suspicion or opinion. Of a certain number and kind of books returned the first hundred pages are investigated. The results of these investigations are recorded on a specially devised sheet containing one hundred numbered squares, one for each page, and a margin amply wide for notes, dates, and signatures. A ring marked in square 67 indicates a grease spot on page 67, a hook in square 15, a tear on page 15, a double line records a finger print, etc.

The normal staff of each of the four public libraries is to consist of one librarian (*Bibliothekar*) with an initial salary of 2400 marks; one first assistant with an initial salary of 1800 marks; two second assistants with an initial salary of 1500 marks each; two third assistants with an initial salary of 1200 marks each; three clerical attendants with initial salaries of 1200 marks each; four pages with initial salaries of 300 marks each, and two cleaners who begin with 750 marks apiece a year.

On Oct. 1, 1914, a library school was opened in Leipzig by the "*Zentralstelle für volkstümliches Bibliotheks Wesen*." This school is in close personal touch with the proposed municipal public libraries and it is from this school that additions to the staffs of these libraries are to be drawn.

J. MATERN.

Librarians

ABRAHAM, Effie Gale, Illinois 1914-15, has been appointed assistant librarian of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

ADAMS, Dr. Arthur, professor of English at Trinity college, has been appointed to succeed Walter B. Briggs, as college librarian. Dr. Adams is a graduate of Rutgers College in the class of 1902. The following year he received the degree of M. A. and in 1905 he received his Ph. D. from Yale. The next two years he was an instructor in English

at the University of Colorado. In 1906 he went to Trinity as assistant professor of English. He was made associate professor in 1908 and three years later a full professor. He received the degree of B.D. from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1910. Dr. Adams is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Philological Association.

BREWER, Mrs. Helen I., has sent in her resignation as librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in Newark. Mrs. Brewer was married in June to Mr. Knud Sigurd Bay, of Copenhagen and New York.

BROWNE, Ruth, has been elected as librarian of the Knoxville (Ia.) Public Library, going to the library Sept. 1 from the Seattle Library.

BYRNE, Paul R., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1915, has resigned as assistant in the Legislative reference section of the New York State Library to succeed Mr. J. Howard Dice, 1913, as reference assistant at Ohio State University.

CLAFLIN, Helen M., has been chosen to succeed Miss Eugenia Henry as librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library. Miss Claflin was graduated from Smith College in 1913, and from the New York State Library School at Albany last June.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., Pratt 1907, for some years first assistant in the catalog department of the Multnomah County Library of Portland, Oregon, has been made head cataloger of the Public Library of Duluth, Minn.

CRAIG, Helen M., Pratt 1909, since graduation reference assistant at the Library of the Engineering Societies, has joined the force of the H. W. Wilson Company as assistant editor of the *Industrial Arts Index*.

DAVIS, William Harper, of Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey at Newark, N. J.

DORAN, Jennie, who was given a year's leave of absence from the Denver Public Library to attend the University of Wisconsin Library School, has resigned to become head cataloger in the Calgary Public Library.

EDGERTON, Frederick W., teacher of English at Bulkeley school, New London, has been chosen librarian of the New London Public Library. Mr. Edgerton succeeds Mrs. Walter Learned, formerly Miss Helen K. Gay, who was married recently.

GILFILLAN, Emily M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

GUINN, Lillian, for several years librarian of the Stewart Public Library at Grinnell, Iowa, resigned her position July 1. Miss Nina Brecount, for the past two years librarian at Somerset, Ky., has been elected to fill the vacancy.

HALLSTED, Sarah, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1915, who has been cataloging temporarily at the New York Public Library, goes to the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., as cataloger.

HOLMES, Florence I., B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1912, is cataloging temporarily for the reference section of the New York Public Library.

HURLBERT, Dorothy, librarian at the Moorhead (Minn.) Normal School, has resigned.

JOHNSON, Florence, who has been a cataloger in the Cedar Rapids Public Library for the past year, resigned her position to enter a medical school in September.

KOSEK, Anna A., a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School, succeeded Miss Florence Johnson as cataloger in the Cedar Rapids Public Library August 1.

LAWS, Helen M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, has been engaged in temporary work at the New York State Library since August 1.

LUCHT, Julius, Pratt 1909, has resigned the librarianship of the University Club in Chicago and has gone as librarian to the Public Library at Wichita, Kansas.

MACDONALD, Jean, who was on a leave of absence from the Denver Public Library to spend a year at the University of Colorado, has been appointed librarian of the Boulder Public Library.

MARTIN, Mamie R., N. Y. State Library School 1913-14, resigned her position as librarian of the High School branch of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library and is now cataloging temporarily at the Aurora (Ind.) Public Library.

MAURICE, Nathalie, Pratt 1906, has received an appointment in the cataloging department of Columbia University.

NICHOLS, Gladys, Illinois 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

PATTON, Carrie Cade, B.L.S. Illinois 1911, has resigned from the staff of the University of Texas Library and on August 17 was married to Mr. Fred E. Clark, who during the past year has been a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Urbana.

PECK, Margaret, has been appointed librarian of the Merrick (Mass.) Public Library to succeed Marion Warren, who has resigned to take a course in the Training School for Children at Pittsburgh.

PIGEON, Marie K., N. Y. State Library School 1914, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

RICHARDSON, Louise, who has been children's librarian in the Public Library at Hibbing, Minn., has resigned and taken a similar position in the Eveleth Public Library.

ROBERTS, Jennie E., who has served as acting librarian since the resignation of Mr. Wyer in July, 1913, has been made librarian of the University Library in the University of Iowa. Iowa City.

RYDER, Olive M., Pratt 1912, formerly librarian of the Public Library at Meadville, Pa., has been made librarian of the Public Library at Hanover, Pa.

SANKEE, Ruth, 1914-15 Illinois, has been elected assistant librarian of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, Huntsville, Texas.

SAVORY, Mrs. Clara, who had been librarian of the Boulder (Colo.) Public Library for twenty years, resigned in May. In appreciation of her faithful service a bronze tablet was placed in the library in June.

SMITH, Dey B., 1914-15 Illinois, has been appointed librarian of the Morris (Ill.) Public Library.

SMITH, Mary A., librarian at La Crosse, Wis., has resigned and has announced her engagement to Mr. Charles R. MacKenney of St. Paul.

SMITH, Natalie, who has been assistant in the Eveleth (Minn) Public Library, has accepted a position in the Columbia University Library.

SPENCE, Helen B., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and with three years experience in the Public Library of Milwaukee, has been appointed the high school librarian at Grand Forks, N. D., and will also assist with some of the the high school classes. The local school board expects to open the library to the general public as soon as the books are cataloged and the school work is gotten under way.

STEARNS, Mae, head cataloger at the Public Library in Duluth, has returned to her former position in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

STERLING, Alice M., Pratt 1912, has been made librarian of the Public Library at New Castle, Pa.

THOMPSON, Ruth, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1915, was occupied during the summer with temporary work at the library of the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver.

TOBEY, Ray W., has been appointed to succeed Miss Edith Jackson as librarian of the Good Will Schools, in Hinckley, Me. Since his graduation from Dartmouth Mr. Tobey has been head of the English department of the Good Will Schools. He will give special attention to supervising the out-of-school reading of the community. The historical reference room of the Good Will Library will be in charge of Miss Edith Gardner. Over three hundred volumes of history have been added during the month of August to the library of that department.

WARD, Mrs. Bertha B., for the last year the librarian of the Sigsbee School branch of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has resigned.

WILEY, Stella, librarian at the Hibbing (Minn) Public Library, resigned in August.

WING, Alice L., Illinois, B.L.S. 1904, has been appointed librarian of the Ludington (Mich) Public Library.

WINSLOW, M. Amy, N. Y. State Library School, 1916, has succeeded Mary E. Cobb, 1915, as assistant in the New York State Library School.

WOOTEN, Katherine, former head librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, one of the leading authorities on library matters in the South, has been appointed on the library staff of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

The Maine Legislature, 1915, not only made an annual appropriation of \$3,500 for the maintenance of the traveling libraries, but also appropriated \$1,000 annually for the years 1915 and 1916 for the purchase of special traveling libraries for circulation among high schools located in those cities and towns having no public libraries. These special libraries will be made up of books, lantern slides, charts, and other reference material selected by the State Superintendent of Schools, and purchased and circulated by the Maine Library Commission.

Portland P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 1489, withdrawals 747; total 71,120. Total registration 8142. Circulation 89,403; reading room use 52,318. Receipts \$14,265.89; disbursements \$13,308.80, including \$7611.65 for salaries, \$478.81 for printing and binding, \$513.67 for periodicals, and \$1648.56 for books.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester City L. F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (61st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 2946, withdrawals 701, total about 74,000. New registration 2668; total 9865. Circulation 109,613. Receipts \$20,621.35; expenditures for maintenance \$15,284.28, including \$4605.33 for books, \$625.99 for periodicals, \$433.59 for binding, and \$6531.35 for staff salaries. In addition the library spent \$902.88 for moving into its new building in November.

MASSACHUSETTS

The number of library buildings in Massachusetts is notably large. Of these, according to the "Roll of honor" for 1915, 278 have been given by Massachusetts residents or as memorials of former citizens. Only 33 of them are Carnegie buildings. There are 51 libraries housed in separate buildings built by taxation, or located in town, school or engine houses. There are 54 located in buildings owned by the town, halls, historical society buildings or those used by the G. A. R. In 48 towns funds now are being gathered for separate library buildings. The management of the public libraries differs in various towns. The majority, or 275, are wholly owned and managed by the town. In 39 the town has some representation, in 27 it has no representation, but appropriates money for the support of

the institution. Eleven of them—as, for example, Fairhaven and Gloucester—are public libraries, but have no connection whatever with the town government or finances. In the free public libraries of Massachusetts there are housed more than 6,000,000 books, which means two books per capita. Two books is the number usually allowed out of a library on a reader's card, so it is seen that Massachusetts has books enough to keep her people reading all the time, if they were distributed and used with mathematical exactness. The actual annual circulation of books in Massachusetts is, however three books per capita, including adults and children.

Lynn P. L. Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (52d ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 7198, discards 1491; total 99,744 volumes, 20,614 pamphlets. Circulation 218,295. New registration 2923. City appropriations \$27,816.56; expenditures \$27,815.51, including \$6291.49 for books, \$767.07 for periodicals, \$1361.49 for binding, and \$10,404.39 for salaries.

Northampton. Clarke L. Sarah D. Kellogg, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 831; total 40,476. Circulation 54,020. New registration 1435; total 7723. Receipts \$4482.89; expenditures \$4414.59.

Northampton. Forbes L. Joseph Le Roy, Harrison, lbn. (20th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4021 books, 5165 pamphlets, 113 pieces of sheet music, 170 maps, 1226 pamphlets; total 125,928 volumes, 104,568 pictures, 10,615 pieces of sheet music, 1778 maps, 20,872 pamphlets. Total registration 6829. Circulation 73,995 books, 14,921 pictures. Receipts from aid fund for maintenance, including city appropriations, \$12,422.71; expenditures \$11,742.12, including \$7926.22 for salaries. The book fund yielded \$14,999.36, of which \$13,873.77 were spent for books, magazines, pictures, binding, etc.

Somerville P. L. Drew B. Hall, lbn. (42d ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 7890, withdrawals 7028; total 110,109. New registration 6999; total 18,185. Circulation 425,000. Receipts \$45,151.42; maintenance expenditures, \$45,151.42, including \$7538.88 for books, \$1227.15 for periodicals, \$2033.89 for binding, and \$24,219.84 for salaries.

Worthington. On Sept. 2, the Worthington Library dedicated its new building. Dean Wil-

liam E. Huntington of Boston delivered the address, after which the memorial tablet to Frederick Sargent Huntington, founder of the library, was unveiled.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. Geo. L. Hinckley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 1985; withdrawals 346; total 61,556. Registration, estimated, 350. Circulation 15,353. Receipts \$17,431.04; maintenance expenses \$8,704.35. During the year a part of the library building was remodelled, and further work is still to be done. The former stack room has been transformed into a delivery room and was opened in April. During the two months following it was visited by 3178 people.

Providence. The Public Library has resumed, with the July issue, the publication of its *Quarterly Bulletin* which was suspended last October for want of funds.

CONNECTICUT

Branford. Blackstone Mem. L. Charles N. Baxter, lbn. (19th rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Net accessions 1728; total number of volumes 33,436. New registration 360; total 2681. Circulation 72,963.

Hartford. Ct. State L. Geo. S. Godard, lbn. (Rpt.—biennium ending Sept. 30, 1914.) Accessions 13,913 volumes, 27,950 pamphlets, 44,313 miscellaneous, a total of 86,176 items. Expenditures for the library for the two years amounted to \$67,832.19; salaries totalled \$37,759.54, legislative reference \$3532.50, book purchases \$10,945.92, and binding \$2450.64. It was during this period that the library was moved from the Capitol to the new Library and Supreme Court building, and the report is generously illustrated with views of the new building.

New Haven F. P. L. Willis K. Stetson, lbn. (28th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 13,274, discounts 5521; total, 118,000. Total recorded circulation amounted to 426,236, estimated school circulation 28,200, making a grand total of 454,436. Three thousand volumes and the furnishings of the library room were lost in the fire in Strong School in January, but the branch was reopened in about a month in a store. Receipts \$43,242.53; expenditures \$42,803.14, including \$16,273.11 for salaries, \$2552.42 for binding, \$1690.30 for magazines and newspapers, and \$9126.10 for books.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Hudson Falls. After rejecting five bids, the Hudson Falls Library Association has arranged with the Kingsbury Construction Company to build the new library on a percentage contract. As the terms of the contract provide only a small profit for the company, it is believed the total cost of building the library will not exceed the \$10,400 in the building fund. Work on the building has been started and it is expected the structure will be ready for occupancy during late fall. It will be a one-story building and will be located on the Village park.

Rochester. Lincoln branch of the Rochester Public Library, at Joseph avenue and Sellinger street, was opened Sept. 1. During the afternoon and evening nearly 800 persons registered and more than 1,000 inspected the building. Books were issued the following day. The new branch is the best equipped in the city and has more than 6,000 books for circulation. More will be added as there is demand. A new feature is the addition of lists of books in Yiddish and German, which will be particularly welcome to many of the older persons in the district served by the library. Miss Jessie Avery, who has been for three years librarian at Exposition Park branch, has charge of the new branch. A formal opening of the library will take place shortly after the close of the Rochester Industrial Exposition.

Warrensburg. Randolph McNutt of Buffalo, formerly a resident of Warrensburg, has given the Richards Library \$100 for the book fund being raised to replace 5000 volumes destroyed by fire last winter. The We Do Things club at a recent lawn social realized \$115 which was also contributed to the fund.

NEW JERSEY

Haddonfield. Some months ago it was made known without any show of publicity that the owner of a very desirable Haddon avenue property stood ready to donate it as a site for a library building if funds sufficient were raised among the people. Efforts were put forth quietly to ascertain the prospects and it is declared that at least \$20,000 stands ready for the committee at work on the project. It is planned to erect a modern and substantial structure with every convenience and equipment. It is likely that a commodious hall for public assemblages will be included. It is said that plans are almost ready and that work on the building may be started early this fall.

Irvington. Preliminary steps have been taken toward requesting a grant for a new library building from the Carnegie Corporation.

New Brunswick. The Rutgers College Library has received the complete law library of Anthony Dey, forming the nucleus of a law department which is to be made an important part of the library work. It contains the complete statutes of New Jersey and the United States and the New Jersey and New York law reports.

Newark. Four branches of the Newark Free Public Library were maintained in as many public schools during the recent summer term. The library furnished the books and the staff to care for them, and the experiment was far more successful than had been anticipated. Nearly eighteen thousand books were loaned to children and to adults. As a result one of the branches, at least, is to be made a permanent institution; possibly two. The library will supply the books and assistants, and the board of education equips and cares for the rooms. The branches will be open during school hours during the coming year, and also on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays if the board of education desires.

Newark F. P. L. John Cotton Dana, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 19,920; withdrawals 9968; total 215,321. Total registration 39,454 adults, 18,872 children. Circulation 1,122,229. In the bindery department 18,149 books were bound at a cost of \$7858.61, or 43.3 cents a volume. The library has 8 branches and 13 deposit stations, besides factory, school, and traveling libraries, and has a staff of 102 persons. Total receipts were \$140,289.51; expenditures \$140,278.90, including \$19,567.35 for books, \$380.06 for art books and pictures, \$3676.36 for periodicals, and \$47,186.10 for salaries.

PENNSYLVANIA

The income of the State Free Library Commission for the coming year has been cut \$7000, leaving about \$24,000, or less than in any year since 1903. To meet this condition, two members of the staff have had to be dropped where it had been hoped to put an extra worker in the field as library visitor; the summer school session will be omitted next year; the expenditure for the quarterly *Library Notes* will be reduced; the book fund will be cut in half; and other minor economies will be put into practice.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie L. Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (Rpt.—11 months ending Dec. 31, 1914.) Accessions 43,079; withdrawals 28,230; total 433,547 volumes and 34,783 pamphlets. Total registration during the year 14,730; re-registration 6802; total number of cards in force 109,725. Circulation from lending collections 1,351,731 (46,043 in foreign languages). Use of books and magazines in reading rooms 2,762,022. Total attendance 1,587,442. There were classified and cataloged 42,263 volumes, and 65,414 catalog cards were printed, for 7287 titles. The preparation of the copy for the Third Series of the "Classified Catalog" was completed during the year, and the last four parts were issued. Much time and labor were required for the compilation of the indexes, the author index alone necessitating the filing, comparing and checking of over 23,000 entries. The inclusion of all books in foreign languages makes the catalog complete without exceptions. The binding division bound 5547 volumes, rebound 26,458, reinforced 30,124, and performed miscellaneous processes to 12,204 others, making a total of 74,335 pieces handled. Total circulation of embossed books for the eleven months was 4,712, an increase of 420 over twelve months last year and an increase of 857 over the corresponding eleven months. This book collection now numbers 1,842, of which 229 were added during the year. The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society has on deposit 77 magazines and 708 bound volumes, making a total of 2,627 books and magazines available for the use of the blind in the western part of the state. Seventy-three new readers have been added and twenty-five have withdrawn; making the total number of registered borrowers at the end of the year 255. The library used 268 agencies for the distribution of books for home reading. These included the Central Library, 8 branches, 49 adult stations, the library for the blind, 2 children's branches, 4 permanent and 22 summer playgrounds, 116 schools and 65 home libraries and clubs. The stations maintained were in city engine-houses, factories, stores, etc.

Pottsville. The Public Library has received a gift of \$17,000 to complete the purchase of a building site.

The South

GEORGIA

Jackson. There is a movement on foot to establish a Carnegie Library in Jackson. The matter has been taken up with the Carnegie Corporation and the proposition will be laid before council at an early meeting.

Savannah. On July 31 Mayor R. J. Davant signed the contract for Savannah's Carnegie library, a white branch for which \$75,000 has been appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation. It is expected the building will be completed by the middle of February.

FLORIDA

Gainesville. A movement is on foot to secure a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation for a new building. The matter is still in abeyance.

Tampa. Permanent organization of the board of trustees of the Tampa Public Library was effected Aug. 24. Some time was spent making an estimate of the amount that will be necessary to furnish the building and purchase the initial supply of books. The building itself, as turned over to the board, is incomplete, in that it is without screens or blinds, both of which will be absolutely necessary before it can be used for library purposes.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. Marble work on the new library building has begun. Marble is being placed from the "grade line" to the "water table," ranging from two feet, six inches in front to about five feet in the rear. The remainder of the exterior face of the building will consist of terra cotta and brick, with veneered columns. Contractors hope to complete the new library by March 16. The building will be two stories in height, with attic. Its width on Market street is 105 feet, and length along Commerce avenue, 70 feet. Cost will be between \$60,000 and \$65,000.

Middlesboro. The Carnegie library here which has been built several years, but not opened because the town has not had the funds to buy books and maintain the institution, is soon to be opened, according to plans of the Woman's club of Middlesboro. A musical was recently given at the library building and the fund raised will be used to buy books.

MISSISSIPPI

Columbus. A committee has been appointed to go to West Point and inspect the Carnegie library there, preliminary to making an effort to secure a similar library for Columbus.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The library budget has been cut \$4,000 a year by the Commission, leaving the organization \$8,000 a year to operate on. Six members of the staff have been notified of releases in consequence, and a new schedule of hours announced for the main library and the branches. All libraries will be closed on Sundays.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids. With the opening of the New South High School in September there was opened a branch of the Public Library in the building. On school days the library will be open from the time school opens until 9 o'clock at night, and on Saturdays and during vacations from 12:30 until 9 o'clock. In addition to the books there will be a considerable collection of current periodicals on file in the reading room. This library will serve both the pupils and teachers of the school and also the people of the neighborhood.

OHIO

Cleveland. Announcement of a gift of \$200,000 to the Cleveland Medical Library has been made by the library council. The gift is provided in the will of Dr. Dudley P. Allen, of Cleveland, who died in New York in January. Dr. Allen founded the library in 1894.

Cleveland P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 8452; total 519,519. In addition the library cares for about 65,000 volumes in various unaccessioned collections, as well as a large number of pamphlets, making the total number of pieces over 600,000. Books from the foreign language collection formed 8.1 per cent. of the total circulation, as compared with 6.9 per cent. the year before. The foreign accessions, on the other hand, were 2.5 per cent. less than in 1913; this was due to war conditions in holding up foreign shipments, some of which are still delayed indefinitely. Small beginnings were made in two new collections, Dutch and Modern Greek, making 21 languages represented in the foreign collections. Attempts were made to place a Syrian order, but without success, and demands are coming somewhat insistently from one school branch for books in Ruthenian. Total registration was 163,418, and circulation for home use was 3,023,156. Visitors for reading and study numbered 1,738,192. Books were distributed for home use through 560 agencies in addition to the Main Library, an increase of 15. These were 13 large branches; 13 smaller branches, one normal school, 8 high schools, and 9 grade school branches; the Municipal Reference Library; the Library for the Blind; 39 deposit and 56 delivery stations; 381 classroom libraries in public, parochial and other schools, orphan asylums and institutions; and 38 home libraries. The club rooms at the Main Library have had much use, serving for fully 500 meetings of literary, civic and educational clubs, societies, classes, and other groups. In addition the rooms were used for

committee and conference purposes and as special study rooms for debaters and others. Total receipts for the year were \$525,485.73; disbursements \$415,636.15, including \$204,752.49 for salaries, \$39,712.10 for books, \$5511.79 for periodicals, and \$21,766 for binding and mending books.

In the two years from Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1914, 28 public libraries were established by the Indiana Library Commission; 26 gifts were offered by the Carnegie Corporation; 25 library buildings were completed or begun; 10 library boards chose architects and prepared to build; 356 visits were made by the commission staff; 46 public addresses were made by the commission staff; 16 district meetings were attended by the commission staff; 12 state and national conventions were attended by the commission staff; 78 persons were given instruction in 3 terms of summer school, including 25 who took special course in children's work; 107 lectures in 37 libraries were arranged for; 75,970 volumes were circulated from the traveling library department; 24 book collections were organized; 15 library positions were filled through the commission office; 2 counties, by establishing libraries within their borders, reduced to 9 the counties without public libraries; 16 visits to state institutions were made by the commission staff; \$2,500 increase in the annual appropriation was voted; 170 dates were arranged for 11 exhibits; and 26,843 pamphlets were distributed by the commission.

INDIANA

Shelbyville. The city school board has authorized the opening of a branch of the Carnegie Library at School No. 5, and it was opened September 6. It is in charge of the city librarian, Miss Ida Lewis, and her assistants. Should it prove to be a success, other branches will be opened later in other parts of the city.

Walton. This town, which has a population of less than 800, after three years correspondence has secured a Carnegie appropriation for a building. A one-mill tax has been voted in the township, which will bring \$1800 a year for the library support, and the building will probably be completed this fall. Efforts for a permanent library for the people of the township were begun ten years ago, when a Ladies' Literary Club bought a supply of reference books in 1905 for the township school, adding reference and fiction books continually, until a collection of 800 volumes was obtained.

Westville. The new public library building was dedicated Aug. 4. The building was com-

pleted at a cost of \$8,000. It is constructed of brick, trimmed with stone, with a mission style of architecture. The architect was Wilson Parker, of Indianapolis. The building consists of one story and basement. In the latter is a large assembly room that is planned for use for public meetings. The books are placed on the first floor, which is really one large room, with the desk and shelving arranged conveniently. For many years there has existed in Westville a library association, composed of 16 women. This association has about \$1,500 in money and about 2,000 books. The cash will be used to buy new volumes. A new association has been formed, covering the entire New Durham township, and the librarian will be a Mr. Stotz.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. John Crerar L. In the twentieth annual report of the library, for the year 1914, Dr. Clement W. Andrews reports that 160,380 visitors were recorded during the year, a slight gain over 1913. The recorded use of periodicals was 18,765, and of books 176,368. The estimated total use of the library was 585,000 books and periodicals. Outside loans increased, and there were granted 411 requests for 620 volumes from 86 libraries, and 666 requests from 234 individuals. Calls for assistance by telephone were 893, and for information by letter, 151. Total accessions numbered 16,300; 1211 volumes were withdrawn, leaving 337,138 as the total number on hand. In addition 6991 pamphlets and 4824 maps were added, making a total of 112,211 pamphlets and 8625 maps. Receipts from endowment funds and other sources totalled \$212,955, and maintenance expenses required \$168,071—\$27,990 for books, \$9509 for periodicals, \$11,507 for binding, and \$58,715 for salaries for library service.

Neponset. The Public Library is about to move into larger and more central quarters over the post office. The library is growing in popularity with the people in the community, and the board hopes before long to secure the passing of a one-mill tax for library purposes.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

In the tenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Library Commission are given some interesting statistics of the different departments. The traveling libraries sent out served 773 different communities from 198 stations, filled 1258 requests, and had a recorded circulation of 141,196 volumes. During the year 1913-14, 86 libraries were sent out by the book

selection and study club department, containing 1765 volumes, 363 pamphlets, and 106 pictures. They covered 40 subjects and went to 65 towns. This department is in effect a correspondence school and carries on an extended correspondence with librarians, officers and members of clubs, and with many individual readers. The commission's workers made 514 visits to libraries in the state during the two years, each visit varying from a few hours to several days. Each year students in the library school spend two months working in different libraries, such service being given to the libraries in question. In 1913, 37 libraries profited by the work of 35 students, and the amount of work accomplished aggregated a total of 65½ months of work for the state, the equivalent of the entire time of six skilled workers for a year. In 1914, 31 libraries profited by the work of 35 students, and the amount of work aggregated a total of 61 months of free assistance to the libraries of the state, more than the equivalent of the full time of five skilled workers for the year. If this service is rated at \$720 a year, which is the lowest salary, with a few exceptions, received by any of the graduates the first year out of library school (many receiving a salary from \$800 to \$1000 the first year) the work done by the students during the biennial period was worth \$7,920.

Milwaukee. A librarian in the high schools, to catalog books and assist pupils in research work, was determined by the school board textbook committee at its meeting Sept. 1.

MINNESOTA

Eveleth P. L. Margaret Hickman, lbn. (1st ann. rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) The library opened with 1721 books, which has been increased to 4387. Circulation 45,071, an average of 10 times for every book, and according to the population, 6 books to a citizen. Actual registration was 2029, or about one-third of the total population. It is estimated that 43,872 people have used the reading room while the men's newspaper and smoking room has been patronized by 2463 men. With the addition of chess tables and chess men provided by the Eveleth Chess Club it is hoped that the popularity and usefulness of the room will steadily increase. The Sunday attendance has totaled about 6,784 readers, while 2,498 persons have heard the Sunday afternoon victrola concerts which have become exceedingly popular.

Pine Island. Plans have been drawn for the library building at Pine Island, provided for by the bequest of Frank E. Van Horn. The building will cost about \$9,000 and will be

56 x 30 feet in size. According to the wish of the donor, there will be a gymnasium in the basement, equipped with lockers. The gymnasium will also be used as a lecture-room. Hoffman & Mosse of Rochester are the architects.

St. Paul. The Public Library has opened a business branch in the center of the business district in quarters given to the city by one of the largest stationers. This step in the development of the library service was made necessary by the destruction of the collection of business books by the recent fire and by the removal of the library from the business district. It was made immediately possible by the action of the Town Criers, a club of advertising men, who voted to donate one dollar per member for the purpose of establishing a business library and issued a special library edition of the *St. Paul Daily News* with a view to securing further funds for the library. In this way about \$500 was made immediately available for the purchase of books. To the Town Criers' library the Public Library added other books of interest to the business men, particularly books on salesmanship, accounting, and banking, and periodicals for circulation, trade catalogs, directories, etc.

IOWA

The State Library Commission has decided to loan under certain restrictions, the McIntosh stereopticon owned by the commission. Travel and industrial slides for use with this lantern may be rented at reasonable rates, and if the demand is sufficient, a projector may be added for the use of picture cards.

Council Bluffs. The Pottawattamie County Historical Society has asked permission to place its books, documents and trophies in the Public Library. The collection includes many interesting books and documents.

Council Bluffs P. L. Ione Armstrong, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4226; total books 27,932, public documents 35,414. Total circulation 136,029. Total number of borrowers' cards in force 8764. Receipts \$10,570.84; maintenance expenses \$12,428.45, including \$3770.30 for books, \$242 for periodicals, \$349.66 for binding, and \$4815 for staff salaries.

Hamburg. Mayor Richards has appointed a library commission, consisting of nine members, following the decision of the voters for the establishment of a free public library. The new library board has voiced a formal petition to the Carnegie Corporation for a \$10,000 building donation. As soon as this is secured local parties have agreed to donate the site for same.

Lincoln City L. Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915.) Accessions 2851, discards 484; total 38,507. New registration 2732; total 11,296. Circulation 212,328. Receipts \$12,294.59; disbursements \$12,644.91, (administration \$9278.31, books \$3366.60.)

Omaha. The library at the Central High School has been taken over by the Omaha Public Library. About 400 titles are listed, many copies of each book being on the shelves. The Public Library board will next year add more books to the school library. New shelves are being built in the teachers' room, which will be called the library. Miss Zora Shields, a high school teacher, will be librarian.

Tekamah. Plans are being drawn for the new public library building, and funds from the Carnegie Corporation will soon be arranged for. It is to be a one-story and basement building, 60 x 67 feet.

MONTANA

Roundup. The local Woman's Club opened a public library on Sept. 1. C. A. Heinrich, who opened a music store at that time in the Masonic temple, offered the club space for the purpose free from rent. A large number of books have already been donated to the club for the purpose and the club will take up a collection once each month for additional purchases.

The South West

OKLAHOMA

Collinsville. The city commissioners have formally accepted the offer of the Carnegie Library corporation of \$7,500 for a Collinsville building and an ordinance has been framed creating a library board. It is proposed to give the building a setting on a piece of ground 100 by 140 feet, and one of the sites proposed, if purchased, would place the building among a group of churches, a fine city hall building and the central fire station.

KANSAS

Hutchinson. There is no more attractive place in the administration building at the state reformatory than the library room, which occupies the old gymnasium, with hundreds of square feet in floor space. The library contains more than 4,000 volumes, embracing practically every variety of literature; there are about thirty-five of the leading magazines and periodicals coming to the institution, and a file of the Hutchinson and several foreign dailies are kept for the benefit of the inmates. The boys are allowed to visit the library in

details, at various periods during the day. The room is equipped with furniture made in the manual training department. There are eight large tables, forty-eight chairs, fourteen book cases and other articles. In addition there are a number of school desks, where the boys take their school examinations.

TEXAS

Galveston. Rosenberg L. Frank C. Patten, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 2203; withdrawals 387; total 54,712 volumes and 30,300 pamphlets. New registration 1572; total 12,232. Circulation 72,623. Expenditures for the year were \$23,475.05, including \$2921.31 for books, \$701.09 for magazines, \$461.39 for binding, \$1493.65 for lectures, and \$11,948.66 for salaries.

Houston. A library for the Jewish people of Houston has been opened at the synagogue at the corner of Walker and Jackson. Books may be secured for outside reading.

COLORADO

Littleton. A promise of a \$5000 building for library purposes has been secured from the Carnegie Corporation.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Spokane P. L. George W. Fuller, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 6155, discards 1920; total 64,880. New registration, adult 7159, juvenile 2920; total 34,604. Circulation 404,923. Receipts \$94,671.07; maintenance expenses \$43,593.79, including \$8128.45 for books, \$1675.04 for periodicals, \$1428.50 for binding, and \$21,326.10 for staff salaries. In addition \$2000 was spent for a branch site and \$42,942.33 for new buildings, making total expenditures \$88,536.12.

CALIFORNIA

Antioch. Officials of the Woman's Club have purchased for the proposed Carnegie Library the property owned by Mrs. H. F. Beede on the corner of F and Sixth streets, directly across the street from the Congregational church. The building committee is now busily engaged in looking over the plans, and as soon as details can be arranged a decision will be made. Those in charge of the subscription lists state they are securing additional aid from various sources and over \$600 has already been secured.

Gridley. The contract for the Carnegie Library has been let. The cost with heating plant will be \$6689.

Los Angeles P. L. Everett R. Perry, lbn. (27th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Ac-

cessions 24,639; withdrawals 5010; total 247,523. New registration 41,215; total 99,150. Circulation 1,863,743, a gain of 19.5%. The cost of circulating a book has dropped from 11 cents to less than 10 cents. Receipts \$184,112.20; expenditures \$180,228.44, including \$94,090.45 for salaries, \$22,071.43 for books, \$4151.95 for periodicals, and \$11,601.85 for binding. The new quarters of the main library have proved an unqualified success, and circulation from the central building increased 29%. During the coming year special attention will be given to developing the training school, and to strengthening the municipal section of the sociology department. The library is working to secure an increase in the library rate from .4 to .5 of a mill on the dollar. The endorsement of a large number of clubs has been secured through personal talks by the librarian and the staff. Special invitations were sent out to citizens and clubs to visit the central building, and those who responded were taken through all the departments.

Oakland. The Oakland Municipal Reference Library has been installed in the City Hall, and is now open to the public. This branch of the public library is one of the few municipal reference libraries in the state, and is one of the most complete in the West. It contains books and magazines concerning municipal affairs, civic government and kindred subjects, and an elaborate system of newspaper clippings is indexed and up to date on civic affairs. Mrs. E. H. Overstreet is in charge of the reference library and has spent many months in accumulating the extensive magazine, pamphlet, official report and book collections installed.

Pasadena P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Additions 7312, withdrawals 286; total in library 49,051. New registration 3147; total 15,578. Circulation, exclusive of magazines and books, 308,147. Receipts from taxation \$31,070; expenditures \$31,070, including \$9150.31 for books, magazines, and music, \$178.40 for pictures and maps, \$1016.15 for subscriptions to periodicals and societies, \$1467.22 for binding, and \$15,188.55 for staff salaries.

IDAHO

Idaho Falls. The Idaho Falls Library, which has been in rented quarters for several years, was moved in July to the new Carnegie library building, completed at a cost of \$15,000.

Canada

ONTARIO

Barrie. Work began early in August on a new \$15,000 Carnegie Library. The building

will be most conveniently situated on a site opposite the market and municipal buildings.

Tavistock. The contracts for the new public library have been awarded. The new building will be 34 by 50 feet, pressed brick, one story high, and will cost about \$6,900. The interior will be finished in quartered oak.

Toronto P. L. George H. Locke, lbn. (31st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 28,810 volumes, 1086 pamphlets; withdrawals 14,433 volumes; total 230,953 volumes, 20,150 pamphlets. New registration 13,678; total 53,852. Circulation 730,947. Total receipts were \$178,024.87; maintenance expenditures were \$128,177.43, and included \$28,353.87 for books, \$2916.50 for periodicals, \$3705.67 for binding, and \$58,865.80 for salaries for library service.

QUEBEC

Montreal. The formal inauguration of the St. Sulpice Library took place Sept. 12. Mr. Eagidius Fauteux is the librarian of the new institution. All the books and archives of the old Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, which for over 65 years had been the rendezvous of all lovers of good books, have been transported to the new library and to them have been added many new books.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Cambridge Univ. L. The sixty-first annual report of the Library Syndicate, for the year 1914, records a total of 59,019 accessions for the year. This includes 139 manuscripts, and 42,966 items secured through the action of the Copyright Act. There were 10,740 titles printed for the general catalog, the actual number of slips inserted being 16,687. The revision of the catalog involved shifting 56,947 other slips. The number of books borrowed from the library was 26,646, as compared with 30,118 in 1913, and 31,492 in 1912. Eighty-two quarterly tickets of admission to the library for study purposes were granted to persons not members of the university. This does not include the many Belgian professors and teachers in secondary schools who are carrying on in Cambridge their lectures to their students, and to whom by special act the same library privileges as are accorded to members of the university senate have been granted up to the end of 1915. Belgian students properly recommended are admitted without paying the usual fee. The library has started a historical collection of pamphlets, newspapers, proclamations, etc., bearing on the war. Positions are being kept open for three members of the staff now serving in the army.

Croydon P. L. L. Stanley Jast, lbn. (26th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mr. 31, 1915.) Accessions 4316, withdrawals 2134; total 75,440. Total registration 15,984. Circulation 509,876, a decrease of 28,822. Forty-eight lectures and readings were given, with a total attendance of 6189. In March the library celebrated, with appropriate exercises, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening, and the report includes a short survey of the library's history during the period.

Dundee F. L. A. H. Millar, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 3724; replacements 566; total 154,992. New registration 11,018, a decrease of 2474 from 1913. Circulation 405,146, a decrease of 12,402 from the total for 1913. Fiction, which formerly constituted about 66% of the total issue, has dropped to 40%. In October 1914 the military authorities ordered the obscuring of the windows in public buildings in case the reflections of artificial light should prove landmarks for an invading enemy. A simple method was devised for the Central Lending Library and for several of the branches. Light frames covered with opaque paper were made to fit into the embrasures of the windows, and the upper portions of these windows were painted dark green. In some of the branches the case-ment-curtains were dyed a dark color, and these plans were found quite effectual.

Liverpool P. L. George T. Shaw, lbn. (62nd ann. rpt.—1914.) New books added numbered 9253; 9448 were withdrawn, 123 lost, and 7889 worn out and replaced. Total in library 184,075. New registration 28,698; total 57,574. Circulation for home use 1,584,149; reference use 489,387; total recorded use 2,073,536. The issue of books to adults decreased 63,208 volumes during the year, ascribed to the influence of the war and also to the closing of several rooms for alterations. Use of books for the blind increased from 3036 in 1913 to 3626 in 1914, due largely to the recently issued catalog of such books. During the year 173 free lectures were delivered, total attendance being 71,824. Twenty-two of the lectures were specially for children. A historical summary, covering the life of the library year by year from its inception in 1848, is printed with the report.

HOLLAND

Leyden. Dr. N. Van Wijk, assistant librarian of the Royal Library, has been nominated professor for Slavonic languages at the University of Leyden.

SWITZERLAND

Berne. The Swiss National Library (Dr. Marcel Godet, lbn.), reports accessions for 1914 were 14,109. Of these 10,267 were

donations and 3842 purchases. Statistics of use show that registered readers numbered 9257; books consulted in reading room, 22,688; and books taken out, 2487. The mobilization deprived the library of the services of five employees, of whom three are at the front. The library participated in the Collective Exposition of Swiss Libraries, which was part of the National Exposition held under the auspices of the Library Association.

Geneva. The University and Public Library (M. Frédéric Gardy, director) reports accessions for 1914 of 5130 books; 6084 pamphlets, and 1871 academic theses. Of these 826 books and 54 pamphlets were acquired by purchase, the other accessions being donated. Readers in the library numbered 2134, and used 45,712 volumes in a working year of 282 days, while 4923 volumes were taken out by 486 persons in the city of Geneva. Outside the city, 387 volumes and one manuscript were lent to 29 libraries, archives or other public institutions in Switzerland, and 15 volumes with 2 manuscripts to 9 foreign libraries. The library itself borrowed 217 volumes and 14 manuscripts from 24 Swiss libraries and public archives and 37 volumes from 7 foreign libraries. Five employees of the library were called to the colors and a sixth has recently entered a training school. As in libraries all over Europe, the equipment of the reading-room has suffered from the cessation of so many periodicals, notably trade or scientific journals, unable to continue publication during the war.

RUSSIA

Warsaw. The *Berliner Tageblatt* recently printed a curious story of Warsaw's secret library, consisting of a vast collection of publications placed at various times on the Russian Index Expurgatorius. When the evacuation of Warsaw was decided upon by the Russian military authorities the order was given, according to the *Tageblatt*, to destroy the collection, which weighed about 150 tons. This order, however, was not fulfilled, the collection being sold instead to dealers for 24 cents a hundredweight. The older part of the collection comprised valuable manuscripts and many volumes of which no other copies are in existence. These sold for two cents a pound. The dealers, the Berlin paper asserts, made a small fortune, as some of the old prints are priceless. The whole story awaits verification.

CHILE

Valparaiso. A collection of 600 volumes has lately been given to the Public Library by the hydrographic office, together with other pamphlets and odd numbers of technical reviews.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

Library instruction in normal schools. Delia G. Ovitz. *Amer. School, Mr.*, 1915. p. 76.

Our normal schools have kept pace with educational progress in almost every line of work except that of training their students in the effective use of books and libraries. Mr. Dana says, "Most colleges spend more on gymnasiums than on print, and far more on machines, chemicals, retorts, and dynamos than on the laboratory of printed things. This seems incredible but it is true. How to use the world's accumulated knowledge down to and including what was learned and printed yesterday—no learning can be as important as that. Yet, this is not taught well in the colleges."

The United States Bureau of Education has been making an investigation as to what is being done by various institutions in regard to instruction in the management and use of libraries and the bulletin issued shows some interesting facts. Of 166 normal schools replying, 93 report instruction in library methods. Wisconsin and Idaho are the only states requiring this instruction in the normal schools. But as yet there is no uniformity of requirement.

Miss Ovitz makes several suggestions for a library course in a normal school, based on her experience.

1. A required ten weeks' course in reference work in every normal school, planned with two objects in view: (a) the value of the work to the student himself, and (b) its value to the children the student is to teach. She would have the course given by the librarian, but planned to correlate with the work done by other teachers.

2. No teacher should be permitted to teach till she has taken a course that gives her such acquaintance with children's books as will enable her to direct wisely the reading habits of her pupils.

3. There should be in at least one normal school in each state a course designed for teacher-librarians with the aim of preparing a few teachers to organize and manage small school libraries. Admission to this course should be granted only to those who had taken the other courses.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

Co-operation between the Education Committee and the Public Libraries Committee. Reginald W. Brown. *Lib. Assn. Record, Ap.*, 1915. p. 141-150.

In 1903 the British Library Association appointed a special committee on public education and public libraries, consisting of eighteen representatives of various educational bodies, and all the Council of the Association. The committee returned its report in 1905, embodying the following resolutions: (1) That special libraries for children should be placed in public libraries, and in all elementary and secondary schools. (2) That the principal text books recommended by teaching bodies be kept up-to-date in the public libraries. (3) That the librarian keep in touch with the educational work in his area. (4) That conferences between teachers and librarians be held. (5) That there should be some interchange of representation between the library and education committees. (6) That the public library be recognized as part of the national educational machinery. Except the last, all the resolutions dealt with work already taken up in a large number of libraries, and the reason given for not considering a more ambitious scheme was the limitation of the library tax rate. Would it not have been better, Mr. Brown asks, to have embarked on a more ambitious scheme and have used it as an argument in support of the removal of the rate limitation?

If the library is to be linked with the work of the school the gap between the end of elementary school days and the real awakening of the intellect must be bridged. Children must be trained in the use of supplementary reference books. They should know at least the names of the standard authorities in the various subjects studied. Special graded catalogs should be prepared, so arranged that they will supplement the list of text books used in the schools. The commencing of practical knowledge should not see the end of book knowledge. It would be simple for teachers to notify the librarian when children are to be sent to do reference work at the library. The number should be stated and the subjects required, and then the work could be arranged

to the satisfaction of both librarian and children.

Whatever work is undertaken with schools should only be attempted with the consent and financial aid of the educational authority.

CO-OPERATION WITH CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Library and continuation school at Racine. A. R. Graham. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 104-106.

Mr. Graham, the supervisor of this Wisconsin school, applied to the Public Library for a sub-station in the school. Sixty per cent of the day pupils had never drawn a book from the school or public library. With the help of the English teacher, who read interesting bits from the books, a taste for more was created and now the station finds it hard to supply enough.

In the evening classes many of the adult pupils do not feel free to go to the public library, so Mr. Graham obtained application blanks for them. When all the cards were filled out the classes were taken to the library, introduced to the librarian, and shown how to draw books. A few weeks later they were taken over again, and many of them now go to read the papers and magazines as well as to draw books.

These evening school pupils seem to like books along historical lines. Folk stories are often used as supplementary reading, and prove a link between the old country and the new. Naturalization classes in the school had the greatest difficulty in finding material in interesting form. The library reaches about 1800 readers through this school.

One trial at co-operation between library and continuation school. Mary A. Smith. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 99-103.

This work, in Madison, was begun with three domestic science classes, chosen because their instructor had specially asked for help. The same sort of work will be done with others.

The library began with the knowledge that many intelligent women are ignorant of all the literature on household arts, hygiene, care of children, etc., even when they use the library for other material.

At different times the library had put on reserve books carefully selected by an instructor, expecting that reference to them by the instructor would lead to their use. The plan was a failure. The same result was feared if a group of books were lent to the school, or if a mere list of books was sent. So the reference librarian prepared short annotated lists, took some of the books mentioned, and discussed them with the classes.

The shelving of books in the library was also explained. These talks were given three successive weeks, and then after an interval of two weeks, to avoid crowding, they were resumed. Different lists were given out, to scatter the demand for books, and the lists adapted to suit the classes. As a result the books on the lists are in constant circulation, and many of them have been bought by the members.

The various lists given out on domestic science and business are appended to the article.

Library Extension Work

LECTURES

During the ten years of work of the lecture department of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, the lectures have been very popular, with an unusually large attendance. The library has had about 100 different lecturers, and about 200 lectures have been given with a total attendance of over 85,000. This is an average of about 425 at each lecture, a much larger attendance than was anticipated when the lecture work was inaugurated. The lectures are given in the library lecture hall, seating about 700 people, generally in the evening at eight o'clock. A number of lectures designed especially for children have been given during the daytime. The library lectures are often illustrated with stereopticon, blackboard, scientific experiments, or otherwise. During the past season six illustrated lectures on "Northern European states and their problems" were given during the Christmas holidays; in January-March six weekly lectures on the nineteenth century English poets were given; in February there were lectures on Goethe's "Faust," Shakespeare, the Venetian Republic, astronomy, the enjoyment of pictures, and a series on Schubert, Schumann, and Tchaikovsky, with musical illustrations; while the season closed with lectures by Edgar J. Banks on some of the ancient peoples, and by Lorado Taft on American sculpture and sculptors.

Library Development and Co-operation

DEVELOPING SERVICE

Extensive extension and intensive extension. Matthew S. Dudgeon. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 247-251.

An intense effort to reach every individual within the community now having a library is just as important as establishing new libraries, and this without branding it as "missionary work." "Placing the public's own books before the public whether in a factory, in railroad shops, or in a settlement house, is not a missionary act. It is a matter of duty and business. It is no more a missionary act than

is the act of the grocer clerk who sells the customer a package of breakfast food. Both are in the feed business. He is feeding the body, the librarian is feeding the mind."

The librarians need to "quit cultivating a sentimental spirit toward our duties" and "get a clear conception of the work legally required by our employment. In other words, when we deliver books where they were never delivered before we are simply decently honest and fairly efficient employees."

Success in library work demands only two simple things: knowledge of literature and knowledge of people. While the average librarian reads, studies, classifies, and arranges her books carefully she is apt to regard the people around her *en masse*. Closer and more careful study of people is necessary if the library is to reach all groups.

Women and children are more served and possibly better served in the library than are men. "Is it not true that the scarcity of men among library patrons indicates that there is too little in the library that appeals to the purely masculine?" To establish universality of service, therefore, special attention must be given to attracting more men and boys to the library, especially those who are workers. To reach municipal officials is important. School officials as well as pupils must be attracted and held. Library directors and trustees must not be overlooked. The men in all the professions are voracious readers if only the proper material can be furnished them. The demand for business literature surpasses the supply. The public service corporation and its employees must not be forgotten. Too often the skilled mechanic is forgotten, while the ambitious but unskilled laborer finds little to help him master some of the rudiments of a trade. Finally the public-spirited men and women in every community who are interested in all sociological and civic movements should be sought out and served.

Universal service means universal interest, universal appreciation, unanimous popular support and logically increased appropriation, especially if the increase in patronage is from men.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

STRENGTHENING INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS

Libraries and industries. Robert W. Parsons. *Lib. Asst.*, Ja., 1915. p. 3-12.

Mr. Parsons "favors public library specialization in scientific and technical literature with the object of assisting the poor workman to become a good workman, and a good workman to become a master of his craft." That is,

each library should specialize in the literature of the industries or trades peculiar to its locality, subordinating, but not neglecting, the collecting of literature relating to the more general trades such as building, engineering etc. The satisfaction of the working classes with the library will lead to a better support of the library, so by helping the workers the library helps itself.

As methods of appealing to the community Mr. Parsons enumerates open access, classification, cooperation with local societies, local press, etc., and cooperation with universities, technical schools, etc., and then proceeds to discuss the advantages of each in detail, with practical suggestions for their execution. Most of the means proposed are common practice in this country, and his suggestion that special literature be collected along three lines—books, periodicals and trade catalogs—coincides with the American custom.

DEVELOPING INTEREST IN LIBRARY

Modern methods in modern libraries. W. J. Harris. *Lib. Asst.*, Jl., 1915. p. 118-123.

The two outstanding features wherein the library of today differs from that of fifteen years ago are its use of modern advertising methods and the growth of what are known as library activities. It has become firmly established that to reach its highest utility and success, a public library must be kept continually before the public. Most local papers will willingly print short library notes on the work of the library and the new books. This material should be short and attractive, well-organized, non-critical, and impartially distributed. Mr. Harris believes that every public library needs a publicity department as part of its equipment, and that if a systematic advertising campaign is carried on, a more generous financial support will result.

Among the more prominent library activities of the past few years are: reading circles; the regular publication of library notes and bulletins; free lectures; the conduct, where possible and suitable, of a nature study stand; the issuing of book lists; the circularizing of societies and clubs with book lists on their special subjects; the co-operation and good will of the local press; picture collections and exhibits; and story hour work. The library should work in correlation with schools, seldom done successfully at present in England, according to Mr. Harris.

To get the time to do all these things the mechanism of the libraries should be standardized. Co-operative cataloging and classification would save both time and money. The *Library Association Record* has done admirable

work in this respect, and further development would give librarians more time to devote to their readers.

Circulars, Booklists, Bulletins, etc.

BLOTTERS

The Newark Public Library has been issuing a series of blotters this year, each bearing one of the librarian's characteristic epigrammatic utterances, many times supplemented by a short list of books. For instance, the first one reads:

THE BENEFICENCE OF NOVELS

Did you ever notice how kindly you feel toward the person who has read and enjoyed the novel you have read and enjoyed?

Perhaps if you read all the novels you would feel kindly toward everybody.

Try it.

Then follows a baker's dozen of first-rate stories.

Another one has a list of books on the questions of the day, introduced with the sentence, "Reading is often better than hearing: it is listening, not talking, that has done the world so much harm."

A list on hypnotism and mental suggestion is introduced thus:

MIND ACTING ON MIND

Do you believe that one person can influence another person by just willing that other shall think or feel or act in a certain way, or shall be conscious of a certain thing? Some do. I don't.

Here are a few books on both sides of this belief.

The appeal the library makes to all classes and the resources on which it can draw in serving them is shown in blotter no. 3.

A READER'S GUIDE

Each day the Library is able to direct

The Worker
The Thinker
The Expert
The Novice
The Inquirer
The Investigator
The Home-maker
The Wage-earner

Their questions are answered from 250,000 Books, 20,000 Periodicals, 55,000 Clippings and Pamphlets, 7,000 Maps and 500,000 Pictures.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
1915

Library Support. Funds

LIBRARY INCOMES IN ENGLAND

War economies. *The Librarian*, Ag., 1915. p. 4-5.

A protest against the practice, increasing in frequency, of cutting down library appropriations for the benefit of the general expenditures of other departments of the local authorities' activities. In some cases the tax for library purposes has been reduced; in others the tax remains the same but the authorities refuse to pay recommended book purchases,

and the resulting balance at the end of the year may be transferred to the general account and the rate reduced for the ensuing year. It is felt that the council of the Library Association should issue a manifesto showing that with the great rise in prices libraries have to practice the most rigid economy to pay their way and give efficient service, and that if some small savings could be effected here and there the amount should be invested on behalf of the library rather than thrown back into the general fund.

HOARDING LIBRARY FUNDS

Misapplied economy. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1915. p. 204-205.

Editorial condemning the policy of many libraries of carrying over each year a balance from their appropriation, on the grounds that (1) the library is organized for the specific purpose of turning money into book service for the community; (2) support of the library depends on public favor, which corresponds to the amount of service it renders; (3) appropriations will not be increased nor even maintained when the money already appropriated is not used; (4) the success of the library depends more on its faith in itself and its community than on any balance in its treasury; (5) it is treating present users of the library unfairly to deny them the full service they pay for, for the sake of future service to future patrons, (6) this last statement being supported by an official opinion recently declared by the State Board of Tax Examiners, which condemned the authorities of a certain city for allowing the regular appropriation to its library in the face of an accumulation of \$8000 in its treasury.

Government and Service

Executive. Librarian

MENTAL EQUIPMENT OF A LIBRARIAN

The librarian as a unifier. Andrew Keogh. *Bull. of N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1915. p. 591-595.

To maintain mental health and to attain professional success a librarian must have an abiding consciousness of unity in his work. Without it he confuses unity with uniformity, and energy with efficiency; becomes immersed in details; makes of work a routine without enthusiasm; and loses the balance and harmony of the normal mind.

The evil is inherent in his occupation, for the librarian's daily round is a frittering away, a scattering of his mental energy as he touches on a hundred different subjects.

A librarian deals with buildings, with books, and with men. Unfortunately he is not always

given opportunity to plan his building, with due regard for ease and economy of administration, and "many libraries are still in the stone age, spending on maintenance the income which should be available for their real function."

In book acquisition he has a freer hand, for specific recommendations, following a general policy, are usually left to him. So book purchase must be unified, both in apportionment of funds and in the method of choosing individual books. Exchanges should be systematized, and only appropriate gifts accepted. Once acquired, the books must be organized for use, and classification and cataloging done with care.

Lastly, the librarian must have acceptable human relations with all who come in contact with him. He organizes the library for the public; he also organizes the public for the library. He calls on individuals for help in book selection, on experts for lectures and book annotations, and on collectors for exhibits. He deals with the corporate public through every organization that can help him or be helped by him. He has relations with other library boards and with all library associations and enterprises.

He determines by self-analysis and by noting outside criticism his own place in the personnel of the staff, and chooses for his associates people having the qualities he lacks. He sees to it also that every member of his staff has opportunities for self-development. By thus unifying all his work the librarian not only attains professional success but unifies his own mind. Balance and harmony become characteristics, and he sees life steadily and whole.

Staff

STAFF RULES

The "Scheme of service" for the staff of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, first adopted in 1911, has just been reprinted. According to this statement "the staff of the library shall be appointed, promoted, and retained for educational and technical qualifications and efficiency," and "no relative or member of the family of a trustee shall be employed in any capacity." Section 8, placing the highest officers of the administrative grade—librarian, assistant librarian, etc.—in the graded examined service, is of interest.

Section 18, establishing two evenings in the week and 38 hours for a week's service when three evenings are necessary, and 40.5 hours per week otherwise, are liberal and wise provisions; they were adopted four years ago by this library, antedating, so far as known, any similar action by any other large library.

The week's vacation in winter, supplementing the three weeks' summer vacation, with pay, has been found a valuable arrangement. The hours and vacation of the clerical ungraded service (39 hours a week, with two weeks' vacation with pay) are adjusted to be in agreement with the employees in the other city hall departments.

Hours. Vacations

HOURS

The 1914 report of the Cleveland Public Library says that the library's experiment with the seven-and-a-half hour day, inaugurated in the fall, is showing even better results than were anticipated. It has made possible a rearrangement of schedules which is carrying the work in increasing quantity not only without additional help, but with greater ease and efficiency on the part of the staff, and has been so greatly appreciated that it is hoped it will be made permanent.

Rules for Readers

Reference Work

CENSORSHIP OF BETTING NEWS

In Greenock, Scotland, the advisability of obliterating all betting news from the newspapers in the reading room of the public library, has been under consideration. The librarian has found that several libraries in Scotland and England have carried out a similar policy, and the "blacking out" has seldom been regarded as a hardship by the readers.

In Greenock the news room has been the resort of several men who came to get betting information, and who often annoyed other readers by monopolizing the papers. The librarian recommended the obliterating of all betting news from the papers, and suggested it might be done by pasting on gummed slips, on which local tradesmen might advertise and from which a small revenue might be obtained. It has been unanimously agreed to try the experiment for six months.

Home Use. Loans

BORROWERS' RULES

The Public Library of Somerville, Mass., has extended its service until now each adult borrower may have at one time from the adult collections one seven-day book (due within one week); one unbound periodical (due within one week); and any reasonable number of other books (due within one month). Such loans will be recalled after two weeks if needed by another borrower. "One novel" is extended to "any reasonable number" including one seven-day novel.

The use of all books (fiction, non-fiction, bound periodicals), not in great demand is now practically unrestricted, the line of distinction being that of demand rather than the usual division between fiction and non-fiction.

Administration

General. Executive

Treatment of Special Material

DRAMATIC LITERATURE

Public libraries and the drama. W. Dawson Johnston. *Bull. of Bibl.*, JI., 1915. p. 180-182.

Montrose J. Moses, the dramatic critic, says the dramatic library we need should be an independent public one, not a part of club, university, or public library. However that may be, several universities and large public libraries have noteworthy dramatic collections.

In developing the drama department of a public library affiliation with national and local societies and clubs is of great importance, and the department should receive much assistance from the latter.

The scope of the drama library Mr. Moses advocates is broad, and the material could be divided into three classes, historical, theoretical, and practical. The smaller library can only make a selection of the more popular literature on these subjects, but it may properly undertake a complete collection of everything relating to local dramatic history. Special shelves in both reference and open shelf rooms for dramatic literature for study or home reading, picture bulletins and lists of books and magazine articles, and the publication of complete or select lists of dramas in the library, are some of the ways in which the librarian can stimulate interest in the drama.

Dr. Johnston also gives some useful lists of addresses of societies and publishers from whom valuable catalogs and information can be obtained.

DRAMA LEAGUE

The Drama League and the libraries. Barrett H. Clark. *Bull. of Bibl.*, JI., 1915. p. 182-183.

During the past five years the Drama League has done much to stimulate interest in printed plays. Two years ago about a hundred libraries were members of the league. They received all the league literature, started drama departments, and in many cases organized drama classes. Since then this work has more than quadrupled, so that the libraries, especially in the smaller Western and Mid-Western towns, have become study centers.

The league, in its *Drama Quarterly*, offers guidance in the selection of plays. There is great need for a large dramatic library such as no library has yet undertaken, but even the smaller libraries can organize a dramatic department. A concrete suggestion is that each library interested should secure all the Drama League publications, together with other drama lists, and then buy what books it can as fast as they are published, for drama books soon get out of print.

Cataloging

ANALYTICALS

Subject analytical cataloguing. W. George Fry. *Lib. World*, Ag., 1915. p. 36-41.

A plea for the closer analytical cataloging of books, especially in the small and medium-sized libraries, where it often happens that the only material on many subjects is hidden away in books of collected short articles, proceedings of societies, etc. Sample cards are included, showing what such analytical work will reveal in unexpected places.

PRINTED CATALOGS

"I want a library catalog that I can take home." Corinne Bacon. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1915. p. 205-207.

The card catalog seems to be breaking down through its own weight in the larger libraries, and even in the medium-sized libraries readers are often annoyed by the number of cards for unimportant or seldom-used books. In the very small library the librarian often does not know how to make a good catalog, or lacks the time to do it properly. Is it possible to standardize these libraries so that the librarian may take advantage of co-operative cataloging done at a central point? With the development of country libraries, and deposit stations alike in rural and urban districts, libraries are developing a clientele that demand a printed catalog, since they cannot come to the central library.

The chief arguments against the printed catalog are its expense, its lack of up-to-date-ness, its necessarily incomplete record of what the library contains, and its inclusion of some books not on every library's shelves.

While the expense is prohibitive for the average individual library, by dividing the cost among a number of libraries each might afford its own catalog. With the help of the linotype it is comparatively easy to keep a catalog up to date, reprinting it yearly with cumulative bulletins issued to cover the period between editions. That it may be incomplete, omitting old text books, government docu-

ments, etc., will be considered an advantage by the average reader, and that it will contain some titles of good books not in the library may be an advantage in calling the reader's attention to books which may be borrowed from larger libraries.

The H. W. Wilson Co. believes such a standard catalog is feasible, and proposes to compile one in dictionary form, annotated, with publisher and price, including fiction but no juveniles, to be issued in several sizes, and revised yearly.

Binding and Repair

END-PAPERS

The Forbes Library at Northampton, Mass., has just adopted its own distinctive style of end-papers for use in all rebinding. So far as we know this is the first time a library has made use of its own device for binding work.



FORBES LIBRARY END PAPERS—EXACT SIZE

The papers are printed in a soft sage green and in pale buff, and interwoven in the design are an open book with the mark of ownership, the city seal, the lamp of learning, etc. The design was put together at the library and the lithographic work was done by Milton Bradley Co. of Springfield.

Shelf Department

FILING PROBATE RECORDS

With the help of several judges of probate from different parts of Connecticut, the State Library has solved a plan for checking, record-

ing, arranging, making and keeping accessible the probate files from different districts deposited in the State Library. This plan has been approved by the Connecticut Probate Assembly. It shows not only the number, date, and kind of estate of which the files have been deposited by each district, but also the actual number and kind of papers relating to each estate.

It is briefly described in the librarian's biennial report for 1913-14 as follows:

1. Papers from each probate district are kept together as a separate section in the record vault.
2. All papers of an estate are to bear the accession number of that estate, and to be brought together in a standard document envelope, properly endorsed with name, date, kind of estate, exact contents and date when deposited in the State Library.
3. The estates within the district are to be arranged alphabetically.
4. Every estate is to have an index card bearing the essential data, which card shall be filed alphabetically with similar cards from other districts, thus easily, quickly and definitely locating the papers of any estate at any time deposited in the library by any probate district.
5. A receipt to the judge of probate to be in book form, with one line devoted to an estate, which shall contain an exact inventory of the papers filed and space for volume and page where each estate is found in the court records of the district. These estates being arranged alphabetically, this receipt at once becomes a complete index to the records of each probate office, and shows at a glance what papers relating to an estate are officially extant and accessible. A reproduction of part of the official receipt covering the files deposited by one district, is given.

Libraries on Special Subjects

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Specialization: its advantages and disadvantages. Richard Holland Johnston. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 93-97.

The specialization here considered is that made necessary by the numerous and wonderful inventions of the nineteenth century. Improvements in design are made so rapidly that manufacturers are forced to specialize on some one line in order to succeed, and similarly in the professions the same tendency toward specialization is found.

The natural result of this specialization is the problem of preparation and the once prevalent belief in late specialization on a broad

educational foundation must be considerably qualified. Under present conditions the earliest practicable specialization is desirable.

As specialization widens the sphere of knowledge and multiplies the need for special sources of information, there has sprung up in association with business houses what has been termed special library service, which places great stress on current information and uses individual authorities and experts much as the library uses printed information. Its main function is to secure at any moment in compact form the latest information on the most minute point connected with the business concerned. Such work, in a score or a hundred different lines, is impossible for the general library because of the enormous expense it would involve, and hence there have arisen the finance library, the railroad library, the insurance library, and so on.

The greatest danger in such libraries lies in the isolation in which the specialists in charge stand to each other. There is no clearing house for the exchange of their expert knowledge. Moreover the specialist is liable to a lack of perspective with which to view his work. The voluntary association of men occupied in similar interests has already begun and will spread, and in the end there will undoubtedly be an exchange bureau between specialists, which will be of advantage to the businesses represented as well as to the individuals enrolled.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES—ADMINISTRATION

Some administrative problems of special librarians. Andrew Linn Bostwick. *Spec. Libs., Je.*, 1915. p. 97-100.

In a special library there is unfortunately no well-defined line of demarcation between administrative and routine duties, because the library is usually small, and limited in its field and clientele. So the first problem is one of size. When the special library is a branch of a large public library, as are several of the municipal reference libraries, much of the routine work is done at headquarters.

A second problem is the selection of material, for the special library must be prepared to give quick, up-to-date service at all times. The librarian must keep in touch with affairs in his sphere of activity, must know local conditions and people, and be ready to anticipate the wants of his patrons.

The third problem relates to cataloging. A highly developed catalog, with analytical work carried to the utmost, is a necessity, and it is in constant need of revision if it is to be kept up to date. On the other hand there is much

ephemeral material which hardly justifies the work of cataloging.

A fourth problem is that of service, which is two-fold. The special librarian must make the extract and summarize the material desired by the patron, who in the public library would be obliged to do it for himself. Moreover the librarian must maintain close relations with his clientele and be ready at all times to give unbiased information on the subject of his specialty.

Another problem is the need of proving to the board of directors or the firm—the employers—that the special library really pays. The special library must justify its existence, and it must demonstrate that financial benefits, though indirect, are really due to its work.

Special problems will confront the legislative or municipal reference librarian under the direct control of city or state authorities, and the best solution is to put the library under a special board of a non-political nature.

BUSINESS LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Suggestions for making a business library practical. W. S. Gifford. *Spec. Libs., Je.*, 1915. p. 100-104.

Every business library is created to meet special needs which a public library cannot satisfy, and its utility depends on its success in meeting those needs. Obviously no universal standard method of handling the details can be set up, but there are certain general problems common to all.

1. Scope. The field of information to be covered must be decided first of all. Besides all information on the special line of business followed by the concern, allied lines of business may need to be covered; the probable future trend of the business needs to be considered; and the extent to which theoretical literature on business administration or practice, and books for the education of the employee, shall be included, must be decided. The librarian may have to take the initiative in suggesting changes in scope, but the officers or heads of departments should give serious consideration to the question.

2. Location. When branches or departments are scattered in several places, it is not desirable to keep all material in one place. Even if all the branches are under one roof it may be better to give to the various departments the material relating to its particular work, but it is well to let the librarian keep general supervision over all.

3. New information. One of the librarian's chief duties is to see that all proper sources

of information are reached, and that all new information is immediately available. In deciding what material should be kept and what rejected, the librarian should be assured of the co-operation of department heads.

4. Cataloging and indexing. The necessity for a record of author and title and library number of each book or pamphlet is unquestioned. The cataloging by subject, or indexing, is much more difficult. The index must be arranged so that the layman as well as the librarian can locate material, but care must be taken that no unnecessary indexing is done to cumber the whole. The thoroughness of the indexing will vary with the size, the complexity, and the needs of the organization, and should cover only those points that touch the present need.

5. Arrangement of books. The books should be arranged by subjects and the shelves clearly marked, and where one book covers two or more subjects the shelf-placard might refer back to the catalog or to other sections. A marker should show when books have been taken from the shelves, and pamphlet and short magazine articles may well be put into binders and shelved with the books.

6. Methods for extending the influence of the business library. (a) The librarian must keep in close touch with each department and branch. (b) He must see that all information of interest reaches all persons interested. (c) Some method of informing employees of library accessions must be devised. (d) The library staff must be prepared to assist and advise employees at all times, relieving the latter of much wasted effort in fruitless search.

RAILROAD LIBRARIES

The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington. *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 1-4.

This library was established Aug. 1, 1910, and now contains about 40,000 items. Approximately 200 daily, weekly and monthly publications, are examined not only for the articles, which are indexed, but also for notes of current material on railway topics. The library must provide material for historical and statistical comparison, and has what is probably the most extensive single collection on government ownership of railways.

The library acts as a medium of exchange in railway duplicates between a number of libraries. A few libraries send all such duplicates to the Bureau library, while a large number of others give ready access to their duplicate collections. The Bureau library keeps

for its own information a catalog of the railway contents of an increasing number of libraries, (some sixty-odd at present), to which its more distant members can be referred in an emergency. This catalog is also the basis for the distribution of duplicates. The library furnishes to the Library of Congress cataloging copy on books it owns which are not in the larger institution.

Ten thousand numbered folders contain articles taken from general periodicals. Besides its effort to provide current information, the library welcomes the addition of old time-tables, train rules, maps, and engineers' reports.

The library as an efficiency tool. D. C. Buell. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1915. p. 105-108.

A description of the educational work organized on the Harriman railway lines, by which the library has become the tool for the development of the railways' employees.

About six years ago it was realized that proper attention to their development was not being given, and after a careful analysis of the situation it was decided that a modification of correspondence school methods would be the best way of handling the educational work, and the Educational Bureau was so organized. Existing books, instructions and educational matter, supplemented when necessary by specially written instructional pamphlets, are used as lessons on the multitude of subjects covered by the term "railroading." Many of these special texts had to be prepared, and they were written by road officials actually in charge of the various lines of work, subject to editorial revision by a special office staff. To supplement them a very carefully selected library of railway literature has been gathered at headquarters.

It has been found that many men tire of the routine of study from lesson texts, and after eight or ten lessons it has been found stimulating to send them a book from the library covering the same ground and giving another point of view.

For the first four years this service was free. Then it was put on a self-supporting basis and one dollar a month charged the men, who have since taken greater interest in it, study better, and seem better satisfied with the service than when it was free.

The result of the bureau's work has been seen in the increased efficiency and the better and safer service rendered by the line. The organization of the bureau has brought out the crying need for practical instructional material that can be made available through the

libraries, books written in good English and giving accurate information.

Special railroad collections in general libraries. *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 4-7.

Sketches of the railroad resources to be found in the Library of Congress, the Hopkins railroad library at Stanford University, the J. J. Hill library at the University of Wisconsin, the John Crerar Library at Chicago, the Boston Public Library, Interstate Commerce Commission Library at Washington, New York Public Library, Western Reserve Historical Society, and Purdue University.

These are followed by description of the libraries maintained for the benefit of their employes by a number of railroads. The Baltimore and Ohio road started its circulating library in 1883, with 4500 volumes, and now uses 674 agencies for delivery. The Seaboard Air Line has operated a system of free traveling libraries for its employes in six Southern states for over a decade, and has been a potent factor in bringing about library legislation in all these states. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road began operating reading rooms in 1898, and now has twelve reading-rooms and club houses, with all the facilities of a first-class hotel, and twelve other reading-rooms. The total expense of operating is \$50,000 a year. It has \$385,000 invested in buildings and equipment, and has about 18,500 volumes in its reading rooms, besides providing in the last season over 500 entertainments. The company has a law library of 3500 volumes in its Chicago office, together with about 500 text books and a large number of statutes and reports. The Boston & Albany railroad library was opened in February, 1869, and was maintained till 1908, when it was turned over to the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at West Springfield, Mass. Employes of the Pennsylvania road established the Altoona Mechanics' Library in Altoona in 1858. The road owns the present building and 750 shares of the stock. This is a subscription library, with life membership for \$35, and stockholders shares at \$5 for the first year, \$2 for each subsequent year. The Pennsylvania road has a reference library at Pittsburgh, and an office library in Philadelphia. The Wells Fargo Company has a circulating library, with headquarters in Jersey City, to which the dues are 10 cents a month. A number of other railroads possess small libraries, both reference and circulating, for the use of officers and employes.

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LIBRARY

The library of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and its rela-

tion to foreign trade. D. A. Skinner. *Spec. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 41-42.

The library covers as fully as possible the most recent printed information issued by commercial and trades organizations in foreign countries, where this will not duplicate other collections in Washington. Many requests for assistance come from merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States, and detailed replies are sent to all. For the last few months the chamber has been issuing a series of bulletins on conditions in foreign markets, and another on foreign trade in particular kinds of goods. Two foreign address lists have recently been compiled. One gives the names of organizations, together with the names of officers, addresses, and a brief statement of purpose. The other lists the names, addresses, and purposes of certain foreign organizations that give particular attention to the development of foreign trade.

TECHNOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

The library of the chemical laboratories of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. F. Fricker. *Spec. Libs.*, My., 1915. p. 82-83.

This library, not to be confused with the company's general industrial library, has been in existence for several years, but only within the last three years has systematic classification of its material been attempted.

The library has a little over a thousand books and pamphlets, with a good many domestic and foreign chemical and trade journals. These are carefully read as soon as received, and a record made of all material bearing directly or indirectly on the technology of rubber. Abstracts are made of the more important papers. These are written on special 3x5-inch blanks of heavy ledger paper, and the thousands now in the library form one of the most important assets of the collection. Less important material is simply indexed. Clippings are forbidden, as all journals are bound. Special attention is given to patent literature, and free use made of government publications. Trade catalogs have a very small place in the library.

Books and pamphlets are shelved together and classified according to the Dewey decimal system and the Cutter-Sanborn tables. The abstracts mentioned are classified by the expansion of the Dewey system adopted by the International Institute at Brussels. The library has complete author and subject catalogs, and plans to begin soon on a dictionary catalog. Most of the books are purely reference works and are intended to be used only in the library. Exceptions are sometimes made, however.

Abstracts, patent specifications and catalog cards are never allowed outside the library.

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

A unique engineering reference library. *Reclamation Record*, S., 1915. p. 426.

There has been assembled in the engineering section of the Washington office of the Reclamation Service, for the use of visiting engineers and others interested in irrigation, a library of over 500 volumes of histories, specifications, engineering investigations, cost data, etc., of the various projects under construction and being operated by the Reclamation Service. Many of these volumes are in manuscript and often illustrated with photographs.

On their receipt in the Washington office the reports of project managers are given accession numbers and filed in book shelves for convenience of reference. All volumes as far as possible are arranged alphabetically by state, and then by project.

A card index is also kept of volumes and contents. Each card gives accession number and letter to designate state and project, as, for example:

East Park Dam.	Cal. (California).
Construction and cost.	O-16 (Orland).

In addition to these "project and feature histories" files are kept of the printed annual reports and congressional hearings having to do with the Reclamation Service, state engineers' reports, state co-operative reports, water supply and stream flow bulletins issued by the Geological Survey, bound volumes of the engineering periodicals, and a select list of books on engineering and irrigation. A file is also kept of price lists and bulletins available for distribution, and also a subject file of information (principally engineering) which it is thought would be of interest. This file is indexed under about 50 headings, among the subjects being the following:

- Abutments, standard concrete (plans).
- Cement (standard specifications).
- Dams (plans and specifications).
- Dams, rolling (plans and specifications).
- Excavation tables (handbook).
- Farm-unit plats (price list).
- Flumes (standard plans).
- Gates, high-pressure (plans).
- Hydraulic data (handbook).
- Irrigation farming (pamphlets).
- Land survey notes (pamphlets).
- Maps of national irrigation projects.
- Pipe, wood stave (plans and specifications).
- Retaining walls (standard plans).
- Sand-cement manufacture (data and cost).
- Specifications, irrigation structures.
- Telephone lines (cost and specifications).
- Valves, balanced (specifications and plans).
- Water-power development, etc.

An index list of all engineering articles by engineers of the Service, and of articles on the

work of the Service by other writers, is maintained and published at intervals for reference.

General Libraries

For Special Classes--Children

REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN

A slight change has been made by the Los Angeles Public Library in the rule governing the guarantee required on children's applications. Either of the child's parents is now accepted as guarantor, when an additional name is given as reference, though the parent be neither taxpayer nor card-holder. For the first six months of the year a record was kept of the registration of children under fourteen, and it was found that 2,805 cards were issued, limited to use in the juvenile departments of the main library and branches.

CHILDREN, RULES FOR

The Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, has printed a little folder with the rules for children who borrow books given in simple language. After the usual information about library hours, number of books allowed, fines, and change of address, the last page of the folder tells "the way a library book makes many visits." It says:

"Be very careful of all books loaned to you. Remember to be even more careful than if the books really belonged to you.

"Being careful means a great many things. It means seeing that your hands are quite clean when you handle the book. It means also that you are not to turn down the corners of the pages, or to mark or tear or in any way harm the book. If you are interrupted while reading and wish to keep your place, use a very thin book-mark, one that is no thicker than a single sheet of paper. Thick, heavy book-marks injure books. Then if you wish to make the book very comfortable and secure, you may wrap it up carefully, always remembering to leave it in a safe place, so that no harm may come to it when you are not by to guard it.

"If you remember what being careful means and treat your books accordingly, they can visit many boys and girls and make them all as happy as they have made you."

FINES IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

An investigation of unpaid fines for the period of registration (3 years) was made in the Cleveland Public Library in the spring of 1914. The proportion of children with un-

paid fines to the total number of children registered, varied from 43 per cent. to 6 per cent. "On the whole," says the 1914 report, "it was the highest in those branches where a maximum amount of work is accomplished under hampering physical conditions. In the branch which is adequate for its work, the percentage of unpaid fines is decidedly lower than at the others which are not adequate. In two foreign branches, one serving Jewish people and the other Polish, it was possible to ascertain the actual number of children who borrowed books in the first three months of 1914, and of these the number of children who had unpaid fines charged against them was 22 per cent. and 24 per cent., respectively. This is merely telling in figures that under the fine system many children are permanently deprived of the home reading of books.

"In comparison with the entire number of children with unpaid fines, the percentage of those who had paid part, was on the whole, considerably higher than might be expected by those who regard the problem of unpaid fines as chiefly due to carelessness, unwillingness on the part of the children to use their pennies for their debts rather than for candy, etc. In one branch it averaged 40 per cent. of the total number; an evidence of the eagerness of the children in that neighborhood for books.

"Before this intensive study was made, a suspension plan was tried out in three branches. Since the study was made the suspension plans have been put into operation in four other branches where some solution of the problem was most pressing. In all these branches fines are charged for damaged and lost books only, for overdue books the child borrower is denied the privilege of borrowing books for a short period: three days for books returned one day overdue, four days for books two days overdue, etc. Under this plan, children are not permitted to pay a fine as an alternative. A rough card record of children who are suspended is kept, and repeated offenders are given a longer sentence. This seems to be a more practical plan than does the fine system for use in a great industrial city with a high percentage of families without fixed incomes. For the children, it has the advantage of being a punitive measure with which it is entirely within their power to comply."

CHILDREN'S READING

What the children of today are reading. Katherine H. Wead. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, F., 1915. p. 42-44.

First in the child's interest come picture books. Then follow fairy tales, myths and

hero tales, with such classics as "Robinson Crusoe," "Arabian nights," "Gulliver's travels," and, if a child can be helped over the hard places, "Pilgrim's progress."

One of the difficulties in training the modern child along literary lines is his aversion to a big book and his discouragement if there are long descriptions at the beginning. He wants a book that he can read quickly, that is full of action, and that is new—and he does not want to re-read a book. With the exception of "Ivanhoe" and "The last of the Mohicans," few children to-day voluntarily read either Scott or Cooper.

The boy is easier to deal with than the girl, for his interests are wider. His books can be grouped in three classes. First, stories of boys who earn their own living and work their way up in the world; second, stories of adventure; and third, stories of school and athletic life.

It is good for a girl to read boys' books, for they take her out of herself. Most books for girls are weak, and there is little range of interest. School stories are always popular. A few girls will read and enjoy tales of olden times; and the remainder of books for girls are home stories. If these are good they are the best type for they tend to make a girl more contented with home. Girls demand love stories, but the subject should be presented in a wholesome manner.

The choice of non-fiction books is not difficult, for if their style is pleasing to children, and they are accurate, they are generally good. Poetry is usually avoided. It is so much more enjoyable read aloud it is a pity parents do not make more use of it. If a juvenile book can not interest a grown person, it is a pretty sure test it is not worth the children's reading.

School Libraries

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

High school library problems. Dr. Sherman Williams. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1915. p. 174-178.

The chief purpose of reading is to create higher ideals, finer tastes, and better habits. Our ideals come through our associations, and since we and our fellows are mostly commonplace people, we must depend on books to give us contact with the fine minds of our own and other times.

Not much good is likely to result from compulsory reading, and much harm may come. The pupils need to be led, not driven, to read good books. The first step toward building up this reading habit is to secure a fair-sized and well-selected library, of books which are not only good, but good for school use. There is no use in trying to have pupils

read books for which they are not fitted. To help to a wiser selection, the New York State Education Department is issuing annotated lists of books suited for high school libraries.

Another difficulty is the way literature is taught in our high schools, largely due perhaps to the fact that there are examinations to be passed. The "dissection" of literature is likely to kill all interest in it. Still another difficulty is the indifference to the school library and ignorance as to its value, manifested by many principals and teachers. This is not the fault of the teacher. The fault lies in requiring them to do that for which they have had no training. Every institution that trains teachers should send out people who will have a clear idea of what is to be read by pupils, and why, and what results should follow.

For the best results, every secondary school should have a trained librarian, with complete control of the library work in the high school, and general control in the grades.

"There are three proper functions of the school library:

- 1 Reading for pleasure.
- 2 Reading to supplement school studies.
- 3 Reading for the sake of culture, for uplift, to create higher ideals.

"These are stated in the inverse order of their importance but in the direct order of ease of accomplishment.

"The librarian through the use of the bulletin board or by other means should constantly be calling the attention of the pupils to books that are worth while, to articles in magazines and to other sources of literature that are worth their attention, always being careful not to ask them to read that in which they will not be able to arouse any interest. Pupils should work, and work hard, read that which is hard to read, but not that in which they have no interest and in which their interest can not be aroused.

"In connection with the studies pursued in school the librarian may wisely have each teacher furnish her with a statement of the work she is to take up with her classes the following month. Suppose it to be English history: Let the librarian call the attention of the class, by means of a classroom bulletin, to the works on history, biography, historic poems, and historic fiction that will throw light on the subject and give added interest to it. In referring to books, the page, or at least the chapter, containing matter of special interest should be given. This plan can be followed in history, biology and other school studies to great advantage."

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

PERIODICALS INDICATOR

The Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, has secured a plain seventy-five cent "Telephone index" of the Visible index concern (Rand), which has celluloid tubes in which can be inserted typewritten strips. On the strips are typed the names of all the library's periodicals and the strips are then inserted in the tubes. When the assistant checks the magazines as they come in, she arranges the tubes in the holder under the headings: "Magazines received today," "Magazines received yesterday," "Some of the recent magazines." This index then hangs beside the periodical rack, and the public can at all times know which are the "newest" magazines.

The tubes not in use are kept with the periodical checklist so that there is no extra labor involved.

Bibliographical Notes

The Chicago Public Library has gotten out a second and revised edition of its "Rule book for guidance of the staff in branches."

A list of all the publications of the Club of Odd Volumes was printed on p. 34-44 of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, volume 9, Nos. 1-2, 1915.

Librarians who have collection of prints will be interested in the first instalment of an article on "Methods of producing and preserving prints," by C. W. F. Goss in the *Library Association Record* for August.

The chapter on "Library activities during 1913-14," written by George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., for the 1914 report of the Commissioner of Education, has now been reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

The library of the Kansas State Normal School has sent out two mimeographed lists of interest this summer. One is a list of books for teaching reading without readers, for use in rural schools, and the other has material for the teaching of peace.

The list of "Best books of 1914" has been brought out by the New York State Library as Bibliography bulletin 56. This list has been published annually since 1897, and includes 250 titles chosen from the publications of the preceding year and recommended to the smaller libraries of the state.

Dr. Bostwick's new book on "The making of an American's library" has just been published by Little, Brown & Company, and is written "to help the man or the woman who is a real reader to build up a real library—the library which, however humble, will be the library of real service, and not the library of mere show."

A "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson for boys and girls," written by Jacqueline Overton of the New York Public Library, has just been published by Scribners'. The book is dedicated "to the boys at the Yorkville Library and to all other boys who love to tramp and camp and seek adventure . . . with the hope of making them better friends with a man who also loved these things."

In making up their periodical subscription lists for 1916 librarians should consider inclusion of the new periodical *Information: A Digest of Current Events*. Its start after the lists of last season were made up compelled a number of librarians to postpone their orders. Intended primarily for library reference room use, every library that can possibly afford it should have a copy on file.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for July has a list of passages in the writings of Dickens that are especially adapted for reading aloud, and also a list of plays suitable for group reading in women's circles. The same number also contains (p. 235-238) a suggestive list of reference books as a basis of purchase for a library of 2000-5000 volumes, compiled by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School.

Believing there are still libraries who desire to have Copinger, "Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum" 2 pts. in 3 vols, 1895-1902, but who consider the present market price too high, G. E. Stechert & Co. are considering making an anastatic reprint. The set would cost about \$30 (as against the present market price of \$80), and the work will be undertaken if a sufficient number of advance orders are received.

The Somerville (Mass.) Public Library got out two interesting short lists of books for vacation reading this summer. One, called "Books for young people," was compiled by Miss Mabel Williams, the high school librarian; the other, a "Summer reading list for boys and girls," was compiled by Miss Alice G. Higgins, who has charge of the children's room. Both lists are made up of the well known books that have been favorites with young people for many years.

The 1915 edition of the "Municipal year book of the city of New York" has appeared. It has been prepared under the direction of the city chamberlain and is distributed by the Municipal Reference Library. It tells in a concise and straightforward manner the more important facts relating to the city government and the functions of the various officials and departments. It is sold at the nominal price of 15 cents, and should prove of value and interest to citizens of other cities.

The *Minnesota Public Library Commission Library Notes and News* for June contains a short article on "Scandinavian literature" by Emma B. Nilsson of the Minneapolis Public Library. Minnesota leads all other states in its Scandinavian population and consequently its library experience with these races is especially valuable. Miss Nilsson describes the distribution of Scandinavian books to different branches and stations, and gives long lists of recommended authors and poets and dramatists from the north countries.

Another instalment of the "Modern American library economy" as illustrated by the Newark Public Library has come out in a revision and enlargement of the second part of the Business Branch pamphlet first published in 1910. The new chapter describes the treatment of maps, atlases, and geographical publications in this branch. As they have increased in number and have become more varied in character, they have called for the invention and construction of various mechanical devices for their storage and easy handling, and for the devising of practical methods of recording them—all of which items are treated with clearness and detail in this new edition.

The American Book Trade Manual, of which the initial issue has just been published by the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, is intended to be a reference tool for all concerned in book publishing, buying and collecting. It is first of all a series of directories, covering private collectors, publishers and booksellers combined in one volume; but it includes also important information regarding book matters, in part reprinted from the Annual Summary Number of *The Publishers' Weekly*, and to that extent duplicating the material of the same sort in the American Library Annual. The directories have been separated from the last mentioned publication, partly because that was becoming unduly large and partly to give to the book trade as well as to libraries a separate publication in its own field. The list of private collectors, formerly given in the American Li-

library Annual, has now been triplicated in arrangement, so that information may be had of the collector by name in the alphabetical list, by location in the geographical list, or by specialty in the subject list. Probably the last arrangement will be of most value alike to libraries, to other students and collectors on like subjects and to booksellers who have offerings to make in the particular specialties. Every pains has been taken to insure that the list is a live one and as adequate as practicable, the publishers having had in this the assistance of booksellers, librarians and others throughout the country. The lists of booksellers in the United States and also in Canada have been gone over very carefully, by correspondence and personal canvass. No attempt has been made to include small shops which sell books only incidentally, but it was difficult to draw a hard and fast line. The list of publishers gives all represented in the weekly and monthly records of new publications in *The Publishers' Weekly* for the year previous. It is therefore a live list, automatically corrected from issue to issue. It is hoped that this publication may be useful not only to the booktrade but to libraries and to book collectors generally.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

AMERICAN Library annual: 1914-15; including Index to dates of current events; "Library work" cumulated; bibliographies; statistics of book production; lists of library and booktrade periodicals and organizations; select lists of libraries; etc. R. R. Bowker Co. 437 p. \$5 n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. Bibliography. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 25 p. (2 p. bibl.) (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. xxiv.)

CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress. Classification. Literature: subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 273 p. 15c.
Printed as manuscript.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Johnston, R. H. Special libraries. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 19 p. (4 p. bibl.) (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. viii.)

STAFF MANUALS

Chicago Public Library. Rule book for guidance of the staff in branches. 2. and rev. ed. 54 p.
Somerville (Mass) Public Library. Scheme of service of the staff. 7 p.

TECHNICAL PERIODICALS

Gates, Alice Jane, comp. and ed. Catalogue of technical periodicals; libraries in the city of New York and vicinity. New York: Lib. Board of the United Engineering Society. 110 p. \$3; pap. \$2.50. (Lib. of the Engineering Societies. Bibliographical contributions.)

TECHNICAL TERMS

Moth, Axel. Technical terms used in bibliographies and by the book and printing trades (forming a supplement to F. K. Walter's "Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogs and in bibliographies"). Boston Book Co. 263 p. \$2.25 n.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Rawson, Fannie C., comp. Good books on agriculture, forestry, roads. Frankfort, Ky.: Ky. Library Commission. 19 p.

AIR-BRAKES

Air-brakes. (In *Mo. Bull.*, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, J.L., 1915. p. 224-273.)

BABAISM

Holley, Horace. Bahaism: the modern social religion. Kennerley, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

BENNETT, ARNOLD

Darton, F. J. Harvey. Arnold Bennett. Holt. 5 p. bibl. 50 c n. (Writers of the day.)

BIRDS

Books and pamphlets on California birds. (In "California fish and game." Vol. 1. San Francisco, 1914. p. 175-177.)

McGregor, Della. Birds in legend and story. (In *Bird-Lore*, My.-Je., 1915.)

BRONZES

Richter, Gisela M. A. Greek, Etruscan and Roman bronzes. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art. 7 p. bibl. \$5.

BUSINESS

A catalogue of business books. A. C. McClurg & Co. 56 p.

Books on business. (In *San Francisco P. L. Mo. Bull.*, J.L., 1915. p. 108-112.)

Books on business letter-writing and accounting; selected list prepared by the Dept. of Business Administration, Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1915. p. 210-211.)

Jackman, William James, and Russell, Thomas Herbert. Transportation, interstate commerce, foreign trade. Chicago: Nat. Inst. of Business. 3 p. bibl. \$3. (International business library.)

Neystrom, Prof. Paul H. Business books; lists of books that will appeal to the business man, the salesman, the store employee, the advertising man, and others. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1915. p. 119-124.)

CITY PLANNING

Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. City planning; a reference list. 28 p. (Bull. 121.)

DRAMA

Bascom, Elva L. Modern drama; a reading list. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ja., 1915. p. 17-20.)

Foshay, Florence E. Twentieth century drama: English, Irish, American. Part 1. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, J.L., 1915. p. 183-187.)

Howe, P. P. Dramatic portraits. Kennerley, 1913. bibl. \$1.50 n.

EDUCATION

Shelp, Blanche B., comp. List of references relating to education. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L., F.-Mr.*, 1915. p. 67-72; 77-80.)

EUROPEAN WAR

Books bearing on the European War; recent additions. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, S., 1915. p. 257-262.)

Die deutsche Kriegsliteratur. 3. Heft. Heuerscheinungen März bis Mai, 1915. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs. 27 p.

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, J.L., 1915. p. 570-576.)

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1915. p. 615-627.)

FINE ARTS

Fine and applied arts, comprising architecture, decoration, ceramics, costumes, Cruikshankiana, early printing, engraving, etching. . . New York: Schulte's Book Store. 32 p. (Catalogue No. 64, 1915. 656 items.)

FRANCE, ANATOLE
George, W. L. Anatole France. Holt. 4 p.
bibl. 50 c n. (Writers of the day.)

GOVERNMENT AID
Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references
on government aid to farmers and immigrants. (In
Spec. Libr., S., 1915. p. 119-126.)

Communication

UNIFORM BOOK CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL LIBRARIES

Editor Library Journal:

The writer is not a librarian nor has he ever been an employe of any library; but general observations have led him to ask—why can not the Dewey, Cutter, or other library catalog numbers be printed with each book? While there may be some objection to such a plan, two years have not been sufficient to overrule, in the mind of the questioner, the advantages which might come from such a system.

These advantages would fall under two headings, first, there would be a great saving, to the libraries, in the cost of cataloging; and second, it would tend to establish a uniform library policy throughout the country.

The desirability of a uniform cataloging policy is more and more evident, especially as the literature of our time is growing at a tremendous rate. Each subject is ever being subdivided by specialists dealing only with their own particular field. This condition of affairs is calling for catalogers trained in these special subjects. The wide range of this literature added to the individuality and training of the cataloger multiplied by the number of libraries using catalogers results in a classification of books which is far from uniform. With the establishment of a uniform catalog policy the patrons of each library could become more familiar with the system of classification and thereby greatly save their own time and that of the library attendants. This would be particularly true in the libraries of educational institutions in which library patrons are usually permitted to go to the stacks. Professional men would know that no matter in what institution they might work the books and periodicals would have the same number. This would have a tendency to furnish an incentive to know the library classification.

It would appear that the greatest support for such a scheme would come from the librarians themselves when they realized that, if each book came to them with the complete classification printed within, the cost of cataloging would be greatly reduced. The time required for study and the determination of the proper number would be eliminated and the cost of cataloging would resolve itself into

the cost of lettering which under proper supervision could be the work of a minor employe. If this saving was effected in every important library in the country an enormous amount of money would be released for the purchase of new books, and then the publishers themselves might get behind the movement, or at least cooperate with the board of classifiers.

The writer would not attempt to work out the details of such a scheme except to say that such a policy would require that all publishers submit forthcoming books to a library commission or the Library of Congress, for classification, before they are placed upon the market, so that the numbers could be printed, say on the fly leaf with the copyright notice. The library commission having this work in charge would of course employ cataloging specialists trained in their own particular line. Both the Dewey and Cutter numbers as well as the Library of Congress number could be printed in each book, so that the purchasing libraries could make their selection. All periodicals could be given their proper number and the same printed on the back of each title page for every volume.*

Finally small libraries with insufficient funds and private libraries would become classified automatically, if the owner so desired.

WM. E. LAWRENCE,

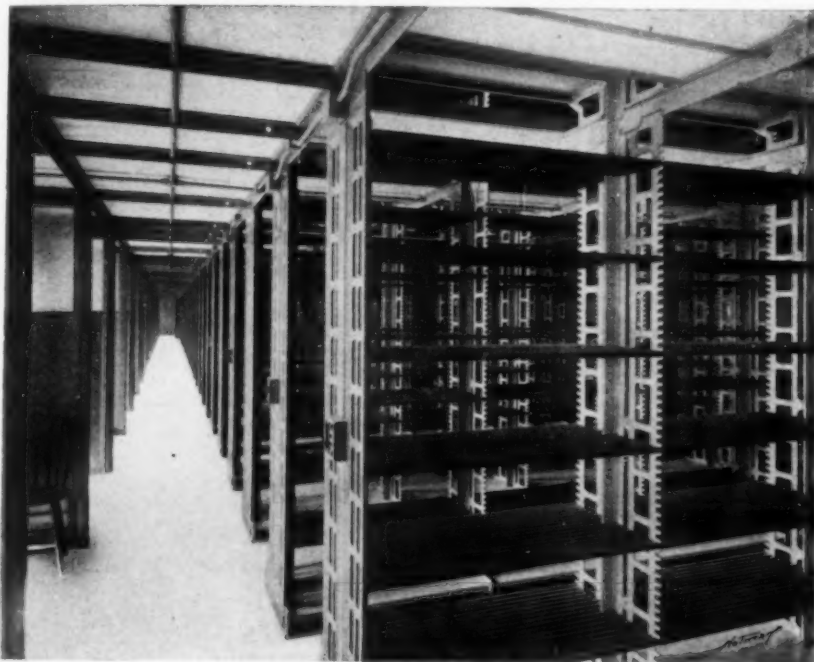
*Oregon Agricultural College,
Corvallis, Ore.*

*Since writing the above the author's attention has been drawn to a similar plan of co-operative classification to be applied to technical literature for the purpose of clipping. Cutter, W. P.: "Classification of technical literature." *The Library Journal*, 40:419-420, June, 1915.—W. E. L.

Library Calendar

- Oct. 12. Eastern College Librarians. Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Oct. 12-14. Iowa Library Association. Annual meeting, Colfax.
- Oct. 13-15. Texas Library Association. Annual meeting, San Antonio.
- Oct. 20-22. Missouri Library Association. Annual meeting, Joplin.
- Oct. 20-22. Vermont Library Association and Vermont Free Library Commission. Joint annual meeting, Burlington.
- Oct. 21-23. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Butler, Pa.
- Oct. 26-28. Kansas Library Association, Wichita.
- Nov. 8. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia.
- Nov. 10-11. Indiana Library Association. Annual meeting, Gary.

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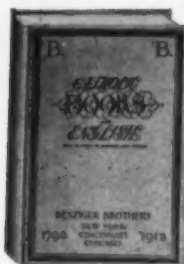
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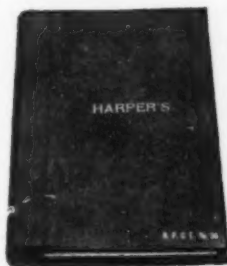
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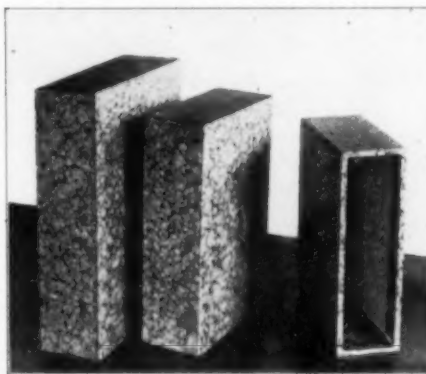
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